...N SALES.
...UTTERS & CO.
...T SALE,
...21 and 22.
...E FURNITURE
...THE
...T HOUSE,
...UCTION.
...O., on the premises, corner ...reet-st., the sale commencing ...day 26, at 10 o'clock, in the ... ...of the fine Rosewood, In...ith ...on Plush, Marble-top Te...ish, ...ir, W. and Gold Cornice, Le... ...ano Forte Velvet Carpet, Rich ...rniture of the GENTS' PAR...
...NG ROOMS,
...Gold and Black Walnut Cham... ...ounges, Easy Chairs, Ladies' ...ies, C. S. Chairs, Bedsteads, ...Lambrequins and Cornices, ...er Pillows of best quality, Rich ...h, Spreads, English Body and ...Mantel and other Mirrors, Gas, ...s, etc. Thence to the
...G ROOM.
...s, Cut Glass, Goblets, Wines, ...Table Cutlery, Castors, Spoons, ...Table Linen, B. W. Dining-Te...
...FURNITURE.
...pans, Broilers, Boilers, Range ...Boiling.
...UNDRY.
...proved machinery for washing, ...
...RD ROOM.
...plete; Chairs, Settees, Chande... ...etc.
...FURNITURE.
...hairs, Settees, Safes, Mirrors, ...etc.
...OF SALE.
...over $1,000, and under $2,000, ...d under $5,000, 6 and 9 months; ...nths. All notes bearing 8 per ...with approved security.
...POSITS.
...secure the prompt settlement of ...e EVERY PURCHASER.
...SPECTION.
...on Saturday and Monday before ...
...FOR RENT.
...t with 75 rooms, and Congress ...e rented separately or together, ...
...B. DRAKE, Proprietor
...RS & CO., Auct'rs.
...SDAY, MAY 22,
...TOP BUGGIES,
...WAGONS,
...and Spring Wagons. Double ...ingle Harness, ...
...AUCTION
...ket-st., Wednesday morning, ...BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...S OF ART
...UCTION.
...ale of Superb Modern
...INTINGS!
...an Art Gallery, New York, num... ...of unexceptional excellence and ...ducing the latest works of our ...and foreign artists. The Paint... ...consist of the richest of fine gold ...together, without reserve, on
...day Mornings, May 21 & 22,
...g at 10½ o'clock a. m.,
...55 and 57 South Canal-st.
...and after Monday, May 19.
...SDAY, MAY 23,
...GOODS,
...Straw Goods, Carpeting, Boots ...Shoes, &c.,
...AUCTION,
...23, at 9½ o'clock, 55 and 57 South ...UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...UCTION SALE
...OF
...NDRED LOTS,
...BUTTERS & CO.,
..., May 26, 1873,
...CLYDE,
...City Limits, on the line of the ...R., and C. & G. W. R. R.
...st desirable suburbs about Chi... ...well graded, sidewalks laid, and ...is a good school, and during the ...wn of Clyde intends erecting a ...The advantages of Clyde over all ...t it lies on the line of the most ...d running out of Chicago; is ...all hours of the day and night, ...nts; the ground is high and dry ...The lots are all 50x150. A de... ...laid out near the centre of the ...w being built at a cost of $7,000 ...d without reserve. ...nd property free of incumbrance ...cash, balance in one and two ...rest. A deposit of $50 on each ...the day of sale.
...IAL TRAIN
...C., R. & Q. R. R. at 11 a. m. on ...splendid Lunch will be provided ...rnished to those desiring to at... ...L CLARKE, Proprietor, Room 2 ..., or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ...South Canal-st.
...P. GORE & CO.
...BY CATALOGUE, OF
...CASES
...bes, & Slippers
...y, May 21, at 9 1-2 a. m.
...st and finest sale of the season. ...ll be found fine lines of New York ...goods in Wom'n's, Misses', and ...EO. P. GORE & CO., Aucts., ...22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
...AUCTION.
...of W. G. Crockery,
...22, at 9½ o'clock. 20 crates of W. ...of W. G. Crockery. ...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...ON & FOSTER.
...AND LOT,
...egant Corner ...HUBBARD-ST., ...
...uction,
...ing, May 24, at 10 o'clock. ...PREMISES.
...me, with brick basement; lot 100 ... by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; ...odid style. This property has been ...rs past by Kenzie Arnold, Esq. ...CASH. TITLE PERFECT. ...ding the property apply to WILL... ...on No. 15, 152 LaSalle-st. ...SON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
...R & HARRISON.
...l Sale of Original
...AINTINGS
...ST MADISON-ST., ...Tuesday, May 19 and 20, ...G AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M. ...R & HARRISON, Auctioneers.
...SILKS, DRESS GOODS, HATS ...NGS AND GENTS' GLOVES, ..., &c., at AUCTION, ...e, May 21, at 9:30 o'clock, ...& HARRISON, Auctioneers. ...51 and 53 South Canal-st.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.
SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
THE
FIDELITY
Savings Bank
AND
Safe Depository,
In their new Fire-Proof Building,
148, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,
Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.
Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $60 a year, according to size.
TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND RECEIVED AND EXECUTED.
Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.

REAL ESTATE.
THE
Desirable Residence
And Lot 50x125 feet,
S. W. COR. OF W. WASHINGTON & LINCOLN-STS.,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Afternoon, May 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises,
Will be sold the very desirable dwelling No. 620 West Washington-st., containing 10 rooms, bath-room, pantries, closets, gas fixtures, &c. The house is heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. Grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and inclosed by an iron fence; good 2-story barn on lot. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Surroundings first-class. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest at 8 per cent.
C. C. THAYER & CO., R. E. Auctioneers.
Office 126 East Madison-st.

DWELLINGS
On Monthly Payments,
OR IN EXCHANGE!
I have two excellent houses of 11 and 12 rooms each, with water and gas, on the West Side, which I will sell on monthly payments, or exchange for South Side property worth the difference, if improved, or unimproved; if worth more than mine, will pay the difference in cash. Inquire of the owner, at 57 State-st. Any one wanting money, now is your chance. JOHN COVERT.

Highland Park Building Co.,
Office 122 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.
(Established in 1856.)
WM. LITTLE'S SONS,
(Successors to Wm. Little & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
In Grain, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, &c.
Sole Agents for the sale of New York Ready Roofing, Sheathing Felts, Roof Cements, &c.
No. 72 West Lake-st. - Chicago.
We refer to First National Bank and Lumbermen's Exchange, Bankers.

WILLIAMS & THOMPSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
REAPER BLOCK,
CORNER
Clark and Washington-sts., Room 29.

TO RENT.
STORES! STORES!
227 East Jackson-st.,
229 West Van Buren-st.,
120 East Washington-st.,
AND
OFFICES! OFFICES!
IN
EXCHANGE BUILDING.
Enquire Room No. 43.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SAMUEL SHARPLES, Saw Maker and Repairer, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened and is permanently located at 84 West Madison-st.

Fashionable Millinery & Dressmaking
At Mrs. Jackson's Parlors,
82 STATE-ST.

NOTICE.
Washington Heights—Female Seminary—Important Meeting.
By virtue of the authority in me vested, by the articles of the association to a Female Seminary in the Town of Lake, Cook County, Ill., I hereby call a meeting of the members of said association, to be held on Monday, June 2, 1873, at 1 o'clock, at the office of Chambers & Myers, No. 7 Homore Block, Chicago, for the purpose of considering the general interests of the enterprise, and taking such steps as may be advisable to secure, at the earliest possible period, the commencement and completion of said seminary, according to the terms of said subscription. The punctual attendance of every subscriber is earnestly desired.
JOHN W. CARRINGTON, JR.

DESKS
And OFFICE CHAIRS, at
BOSTWICK'S,
No. 113 FIFTH-AV.

Base Ball Goods
Of Every Kind, at Retail or Wholesale, by
W. D. KELLEY & BRO.
83 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

INKSTANDS
In Large Variety and at Low Prices at
L. SCHICK & CO.'S,
102 East Madison-st.

TURKISH BATHS
AT 288 MICHIGAN-AV. ARE SPLENDID.
So all say. Go for 'em.

FINANCIAL.
CHARLES H. BROWER. E. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $5,000 and upwards, on Real Estate security.
McKINNON & MANN, 10 Clark-st.

WATCHES.
FINE
WATCHES,
We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.
We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.
N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

ART GALLERY.
$3 FOR QUALITY IN PHOTOGRAPHS, CALL UPON BRAND, $3
Whose work is kept up to the VERY HIGHEST STANDARD of Photographic excellence.
$3 PER DOZEN. $3
Studio, 596 Wabash-av.
$3 COPYING. $3
TAKE YOUR
Old Pictures of Deceased Friends
To BRAND'S to have them beautifully copied and enlarged.
$3 BRAND'S ART GALLERY, $3
596 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.
GEORGE WOOD & CO.'S
Parlor Organs.
These remarkable instruments have created much interest and enthusiasm among musicians by reason of their
BEAUTIFUL QUALITY OF TONE,
THOROUGH CONSTRUCTION,
ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH,
And the extraordinary musical effects to be obtained from their
COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.
AEOLINE (a soft or breathing stop);
VOX HUMANA (a baritone solo, not a fan or tremolo);
PIANO (of exquisite tone, which will never require tuning).
These organs have acquired a very extensive sale in America and Europe, and all interested in music are invited to examine them at the warerooms,
Nos. 66 and 68 Adams-st.,
between State and Dearborn,
CHICAGO.
All lovers of music are invited to examine them. Circulars containing music sent postpaid to any address.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Beef, Pork, Lard,
SMOKED BEEF, HAMS,
Tongues, Tripe, & Pig's Feet,
TO OLD LOCATION,
101 South Water-st., Chicago.
Packing House, S. W. corner Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
NEW EMPIRE
COOK STOVE.
THE FINEST EVER MADE!
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
Has More Good Features Than Any Other!
An Examination Will Convince You!
Manufactured by Swett, Quimby & Perry, Troy N. Y.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN D. MACLEAN & CO.,
335 STATE-ST.

PRINTING.
JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS, BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED.
WANTED IN CHICAGO.
An Active or Special Partner, with $30,000 to $50,000,
To take a half interest in an old and well established Jewelry House, doing a profitable business. To a party with the above amount of capital, this presents a rare opportunity to step into a business ready made, well organized, and at once, pleasant, safe, and sure to pay a handsome return upon the investment.
We shall be pleased to answer inquiries from parties who have the cash, and who address us with suitable references. Address
WRENN & BREWSTER,
Bankers, 86 Washington-st., Chicago.

A COMMISSION HOUSE
of excellent standing on Change, wishes to engage the services of a gentleman of energy, certainty, orders for the Eastern points, either shipping or speculative. To such an one the opportunity of forming an engagement with an influential and first-class house, which is offered. Address, confidentially, F 63, Tribune office.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
1/3 YOUR LIFE
IS SPENT IN BED.
You get the *Most Comfort* by using
PETERS' IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress.
An improvement over all others.
Sold by dealers in Furniture and Bedding.
WHITNEY & PETERS,
129 LaSalle-st., 2d Door N. of Madison.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873. NUMBER 275.

FOREIGN.

Additional Details of the Financial Panic in Vienna.

Khiva Not Taken and the Khan Not a Prisoner.

Abandonment of the Proposed French Expedition to Morocco.

The Belgian Jesuits Organizing a Pilgrimage to France.

Decided Conservative Victory in the French Assembly.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, May 20.—London papers of the 19th, received to-night per the Java, contain very little relative to the recent Vienna panic. The *Times* says in the money article: "In the foreign market prices have again been flat throughout, and from Vienna a general collapse is telegraphed of all the unsound financial securities recently created there. Most of the questionable financial paper lately in circulation emanated from Vienna, and the crash to-day in that city has exercised an effect on all the German bourses." The same paper contains the following dispatch:

VIENNA, May 19.—The failure of one of the leading financial houses, whereby a large amount of stock was thrown on the market, has caused an extraordinary panic on the Bourse. It was impossible to resume business to-day. The dealers have resolved to offer each other mutual assistance. Baron Konigswarter is to request the Minister of Finance to order a suspension of business for several days, and to sanction arrangements for mitigating the crisis. Baron Rothschild and Herr Schey were insulted to-day on the Bourse. The supply of money at the present moment is good, the public crowding the exchange offices to purchase stock at present low rates. Negotiations are being carried on between the Committee of the Bourse, the banks, and the Government, to devise means for preventing greater disasters than already occurred.

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Versailles reports the sitting of the National Assembly yesterday as very stormy. Members of the Right openly declared their desire to overthrow Thiers.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—In the Assembly, to-day, M. Louis Buffet was re-elected President of the Chamber by 359 ballots, against 289 cast for M. Martel. The vote indicates the success of the interpellation introduced by the Conservatives yesterday. The debate, which was to have opened to-day, has been postponed until Friday.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Paris paper announces the abandonment of the proposed French expedition of 20,000 troops against Morocco, the good offices of the English Government having secured a treaty under which the Emperor of Morocco agrees to pay for the depredations committed within the territory of Algeria by the tribes residing in Morocco, and the expense of the French warlike preparations.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The London *Times* of the 10th contains the following:

FRANKFORT, May 9.—A panic prevailed on the Bourse, to-day, in consequence of the stringent state of the money market, and the suspension of business on the Vienna Bourse.

The *Telegraph* of the 10th contains the following:

BERLIN, Friday.—The Bourse here is very dull, in consequence of the closing of the Vienna Bourse, where there have been about 200 failures among the outside speculators.

BERLIN, May 20.—The session of the Prussian Diet closed to-day. The speech from the throne was read by Gen. Von Roon, President of the Ministry.

BELGIUM.

NEW YORK, May 20.—London papers state that the clergy and Jesuits of Belgium are making great efforts to organize a pilgrimage into the heart of France, to the celebrated shrine at Paray-le-monial, there to pray for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Each province of the realm is also invited to dedicate a banner to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. A mission of monks and nuns, who have in view the establishment of schools for boys and girls, and the propagation of their religion in Upper Egypt, have arrived at Khartom.

SYRIA.

Herald Special.

LONDON, May 20.—George Smith, of the *Daily Telegraph*, correspondent in Assyria, has found the King's library at Nineveh, and discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly the missing portions of the broken tablet containing the history of the deluge, hitherto deciphered in the British Museum.

KHIVA.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, says that there is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken, and the Khan is a prisoner. There is much anxiety in St. Petersburg concerning the ultimate success of the expedition against Khiva. Two of the columns have been delayed by heavy snow-storms, and the third, which forms the advance, is still behind.

PERU.

NEW YORK, May 20.—In the latest intelligence from Peru is a brief statement to the effect that of 80,354 coolies who were shipped from Macao to Peru during the past twelve years, 3,227 perished from shipwreck, and 5 per cent of the whole from suicide or sickness.

SUMATRA.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Padang announces that an army of Battahs and Atchinese 10,000 strong is marching on Delli, a State on the northeast coast of the island.

SPAIN.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Bradlaugh, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterward released.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow yesterday, and was warmly welcomed. His three wives remain in Persia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Prospect mill at Halifax, England, was burned on the 9th instant, throwing 400 people out of employment. Loss £275,000; insured for £175,000.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—The relief fund for the widows and orphans by the Drummond colliery calamity reaches $2,094.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 20.—The meeting of the Directors of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad Company, held in this city this afternoon, was highly satisfactory to the friends of the road. Reports of the most encouraging character were received from all points along the line, and all seemed to feel confident of the early construction of the road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 20.—The stockholders of the following companies hold meetings, commencing to-morrow, for the election of Directors and officers:

Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad; Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad; Sioux City & Pacific Railroad; Iowa Railroad Land Company; Blairtown Lot & Land Company; Moingona Coal Company; Sioux City & Iowa Falls Town Lot & Land Company; Sioux City Railroad Contracting Company, and Iowa Railway Contracting Company, all of which companies' headquarters are in this city. Among the most prominent Directors present are John B. Alley and J. M. S. Williams, members of Congress from Massachusetts; John J. Blair, New Jersey; Horace Williams and J. Van Deventer, of Clinton, Iowa.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 20.—The first locomotive crossed Missouri River over the new iron bridge at this point to-day, bearing ex-Gov. Hall, President of the Bridge Company, most of the Directors, Col. Mason, Superintendent and Engineer, and a number of railroad officials. The trial trip was witnessed by a large concourse of people, who assembled on the river bank in the vicinity of the bridge, and occupied the roofs of prominent buildings in the city. This evening about 100 freight cars which had accumulated here were crossed over to the Kansas side. There is much excitement and hilarity in the city over the successful completion of the structure, and there will be a jubilee, celebration, and banquet in honor of the event on the 31st inst.

BOSTON, May 20.—In the Massachusetts House, this afternoon, the minority bill for the Hoosac Tunnel railroad scheme was substituted for the majority bill by a vote of 133 yeas to 90 nays, and ordered to a third reading. This bill provides for State management, and omits the Lowell Railroad from the lines. The subject comes up again to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—The contractors to build the Northwestern Railroad are resolved to complete the track between this city and Petersburg and have trains running over it before the 1st of July. The line, when completed, will connect this city and Peoria.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

Farmers' Convention in the Thirteenth Circuit—Nomination of the Hon. Nathaniel J. Pillsbury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, May 20.—A convention composed of delegates of the Farmers' Clubs and Granges of Livingston, Iroquois, and Kankakee Counties was held here to-day for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Thirteenth District. A. J. Alexander, of Iroquois, was chosen Chairman, and W. W. Todd, of Kankakee, was elected Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following named delegates as entitled to seats in the Convention: Livingston County—Decatur Veach, S. T. K. Prime, W. A. McKegon, Brownson Smith, J. O'Brien.

Iroquois County—Henry Danforth, J. C. Ward, M. B. Parmeter, A. L. Alexander, A. H. South.

Kankakee County—W. Cooper, W. H. Grinell, Benjamin Goodwin.

Mr. Prime, of Livingston, nominated the Hon. N. J. Pillsbury, of Livingston, and Mr. Labrie, of Kankakee, nominated the Hon. C. B. Starr, of Kankakee County.

The informal ballot resulted in the Hon. N. J. Pillsbury receiving 11 votes, and the Hon. C. B. Starr 5 votes.

The Convention then proceeded to take a formal ballot, which resulted in the Hon. N. J. Pillsbury receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention.

W. H. Grinell and H. Danforth were appointed by the Chair as a committee to inform Mr. Pillsbury of, his nomination, who in accepting the same, made the following remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and the confidence you have reposed in me, and it is my earnest, greatest, and only desire that I may hereafter so conduct myself that such confidence shall never be abused or forfeited.

I feel the more grateful from the fact that you members of this Convention are not within the pale of any one political party, but have, in obedience to the call of your constituents, thrown aside all partisan feeling and prejudice, and joined hands in working together for what you consider to be the best interests of the people. I see here representatives of the great leading interest of Illinois, that interest which is her wealth and power, and his given her such a proud position in the sisterhood of States. Representatives also of an organization that, though yet in its infancy, has made its influence felt; an organization that has done more in the short period of its existence to create thought and extend intelligence among the masses of the people than the harangues and speeches of party leaders for the last quarter of a century. The people are thinking, judging for themselves of what they need. They are awakening to a true sense of their powers in the land, and demanding that their rights shall be maintained, and their wrongs redressed.

You and your co-laborers in this movement have for so long felt the wrongs, injustice, extortion, and oppression of monopolies of various kinds, that longer forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and now you have arisen in your might, thrown aside the shackles that have so long bound you to party, and united, as one common brotherhood, have avowed your holy purpose of never ceasing your efforts for the good of the whole people until you have obtained, from every tribunal, a recognition of your rights declared by you in the fundamental law of this State. I am in full sympathy with you in asserting your rights and maintaining them. I do not understand, however, that you ask that the relative positions of monopolies and the people should be reversed, that they should become the oppressed and you the oppressors; that they should be ground into dust by the mighty tread of the millions of the Republic, while you gloat in triumph over their fallen condition. If I did, I as a man who hates wrong and oppression in every form, would scorn the position you have this day resolved to bestow upon me, but having unbounded faith in the great thinking mass of the people,—in their love of right, of justice, and of law,—I believe, I know, that all you demand and require is, that the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the Government shall declare and maintain that no chartered monopoly has any *vested right* to wrong and oppress their creators; that they shall be compelled to render equal and exact justice to every person and community in the land; that they shall be taught to know that the laws of this State, passed in compliance with a Constitution adopted by 130,000 majority of the freemen of Illinois, shall be obeyed by them as well as by you, and upon this platform of equal and exact justice to all, demanding prompt obedience to all constitutional laws from every person, association, and corporation. Maintaining that the people have the right and power to prevent and punish the commission of wrong by any and all monopolies by and through the Constitution and laws of the land, I shall carefully place myself (and trust the people of this district will investigate my record upon those questions, the honesty of my expressed opinions, and vindicate my position at the polls. I believed them when, in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, I voted for the Railroad Article, that article which is the beacon light of the Illinois farmer, the foundation stone upon which the people can and will, in time, erect an edifice wherein the railroad companies of this State will find equal rights with the people, yet in which no wrong or injustice shall or will be perpetrated upon them. I believed so then, I believe so now, and ever shall until the highest judicial tribunal in this Republic declares that I am wrong; but beyond the statement of my opinions and belief upon the general principles underlying the farmers' movement I cannot and will not, as a candidate for judicial position, pledge myself,—neither do I suppose that you, as honest men, who love an independent judiciary, who upon any particular case desire an unpledged one, would desire me to go further. I, however, assure you that should you elect me Judge of this Circuit, it will be my highest duty to use my best efforts to enforce all the constitutional laws of this State, irrespective of individuals or corporations; and, while distrusting my ability, and feeling the weighty responsibility resting upon me if elected, I will endeavor to perform my whole duty to the best of my power, skill and ability, and, with grateful feelings to you for selecting me as your candidate for Judge, I again return you my heartfelt thanks.

W. A. McKegon, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That while we concede that it is improper to require pledges of candidates for judicial positions in regard to particular measures, or upon any specific question actually pending in the courts, we nevertheless hold it to be wise and prudent to require that they shall be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of free institutions, and that they shall be in hearty sympathy with the general mass of their fellow-citizens in their determination to control the monopolies which do now arbitrarily and unjustly dictate the terms upon which the traffic and travel of the country shall be conducted; and we do hold that only such men should be elected to judicial positions as do believe that the legislative and judicial departments of the Government have the legal right and ought to regulate and control the corporations which do now, or may hereafter, own and operate the public highways of the country.

Resolved, That the Hon. Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, by his action in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, of this State, and his uniform declarations, both public and private, upon the subject of monopolies, and especially railroad monopolies, and by his uprightness and integrity in all the relations of life, and by his ability as a lawyer, is entitled to the confidence of the people of this Judicial Circuit, and we do cordially commend him to the favorable consideration and support of all the voters in the circuit, of whatever avocations in life, and without distinction of party.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention forward a copy of these resolutions to each newspaper in this Judicial Circuit, and respectfully request their publication,—and also the Chicago daily newspapers.

WHEREAS, Obstructions have been placed upon the tracks of certain railroads, thereby endangering the lives of passengers and the employes of said railroads; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we condemn such proceedings, and that we are in favor of using only law and lawful means to accomplish railway reform.

Decatur Veach, of Livingston; W. H. Grenell, of Kankakee, and W. H. Man, of Iroquois, were chosen as the Farmers' Judicial Committee for the Thirteenth Judicial District.

The proceedings were marked by a spirit of harmony and good feeling seldom, if ever, witnessed in conventions of a similar nature.

The Republican Convention in the Second Circuit—One Hundred and Seventy-five Ballots Without Result.

MARENGO, McHenry Co., Ill., May 20.—We are having an exciting contest here. The Republican Judicial Convention for the Second Circuit (McHenry, Boone, DeKalb and Lake Counties), met here, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge. The balloting has been in progress all afternoon and all night without a result. The contest is between Judge T. D. Murphy, of McHenry County, the present incumbent, Charles Kellum, of DeKalb, and T. E. Clark, of Lake. The friends of Kellum and Clark are united against Murpny, and Murphy's friends are firm for their man. Up to this morning there had been 175 ballots, in all of which Murphy received 4 votes from Boone, 7 from McHenry, and 1 from Lake. The 7 votes for DeKalb and the other 5 from Lake were each time cast for either Kellum or Clark. There is no prospect of a change, and, therefore, no prospect of a choice. It is a dead lock. None of Murphy's friends will forsake him, and none of his opponents can be budged an inch in his favor. It is a nice little fight as it stands, with no prospect of a change. Both sides declare they will stand their ground until election day, which is a week from next Monday.

NEW YORK.

The Thompson Street Tragedy—Arrest of the Murderer—The Veto of the Local Option Bill—George Francis Train Judged Insane—Police Commissioners—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The last theory of the police in regard to the Thompson street murder has proved to be correct. At 2:45 o'clock this afternoon James Brown, a negro, hailing from Washington, temporarily stopping at a negro thieves' resort under Goldin's liquor store, kept by Solomon Bolding, at the corner of Houston street and South Fifth avenue, entered the Eighth Precinct Station-house and informed Capt. McCullogh and Sergt. Schultz, that Jim Jackson, the murderer, was at that time concealed in the house mentioned above. The Captain and Sergt. Schultz at once went to the place indicated, and in an inner room, used as a store-room, found Jackson stretched out on two window-shutters, with a gash in his throat four inches long and very deep. Only the superficial vessels were severed, the carotid arteries and jugular vein having been missed, by a miracle. Jackson, on seeing the officers, said he was glad they came, as he intended to give himself up as soon as he was able. He admitted that he struck the deceased three or four times while in the street, but denies having killed her. He says that he took her home and left her there, and then went out. When he returned he found her lying at the foot of the stairs dead, and is of the opinion that she fell down stairs after he left her. He then carried her up-stairs and laid her in bed, and left the place, fearing that he would be arrested as her murderer, and went to an out-house in Sullivan street and cut his throat. He refused to tell who carried him to where he was found. He was taken to the police-station, and a surgeon was summoned. He pronounced the injuries severe, but not necessarily fatal. The wound had never been dressed. Jackson was sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. A vast crowd of colored persons assembled in the neighborhood, but no demonstration was made as the prisoner was driven off. The poor wretch was in a state of fearful nervousness. His limbs trembled, and he gave his statement in a very jumbled and disconnected manner. Brown says that he stumbled over the fugitive by accident, while looking for something in the cellar, and immediately recognized him. He adds that Jackson admitted to him that he had killed his "woman," and that he intended to leave for Chicago to-night.

Jackson's description of his attempted suicide is curious. He says that after killing his mistress, he met a mulatto friend to whom he told what he had done. The latter advised him to cut his throat, and lent him a razor and accompanied him to the water-closet to witness the deed. Just as Jackson was about to draw the weapon across his throat, his considerate friend caught his hand and suggested that he might be acting rashly, as perhaps the woman was not dead. Then telling him to wait until he ascertained, he ran around to the house in Thompson street for that purpose. Jackson says he waited a while, but becoming impatient, concluded to kill himself anyhow. He remembers no more until this morning.

The trial of George Francis Train on the charge of issuing obscene publications, was summarily concluded to-day, amid a scene of unparalleled excitement. The prosecution rested yesterday on the testimony of Anthony J. Comstock, and Nicholas, Train's photographer. This morning Mr. Howe, of Train's counsel, moved that the Court direct the jury to acquit, on the ground that the statute is unconstitutional. He held that if the act was liberally construed, every man having in his possession nude statuary, or the works of Paine, Smollett, and Pope was liable to indictment. Justice Davis denied the motion, saying that he had not the least doubt but that the law was constitutional. Counsel then briefly opened for the defense, relying mainly on the statement that the matter published consisted of extracts from the Bible. He then attempted to read selections from Romeo, but Judge Davis stopped him, saying that Shakspeare was not on trial. Similar attempts to read from Smollet, Byron, and Fielding were treated in the like peremptory manner. Exceptions having been taken, Mr. Howe called Dr. Cross, one of the experts who had testified to Train's insanity on the inquisition de lunatico. After a few preliminary questions had been asked him by Mr. Bell, Assistant District Attorney Lyons said, that having called experts to testify that Mr. Train was insane, he could not now put in testimony in rebuttal and was prepared to admit insanity at the time of the publication of the *Train Ligue*. Mr. Bell claimed that, if the District Attorney believed that, he should enter a nolle prosequi. Judge Davis retorted that he would not permit such a thing to be done. Mr. Bell then demanded that the Court should direct a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Lyon said that would be satisfactory to him. Judge Davis thereupon directed the jury to find a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of insanity, which was done. Two of the jurors arising and saying that such was not their verdict, Train's counsel demanded that the jury be polled, but Judge Davis refused. In an instant all was uproar. All the parties interested sprung to their feet and began talking at once, and gesticulating wildly, while spectators crowded forward and made the room ring with laughter. Order having been restored, Assistant District Attorney Lyon moved for Train's commitment to the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Bell protested that there had been no proof of Mr. Train's lunacy, either past or present, and the Sheriff's jury had held him now sane. Judge Davis, turning to Dr. Cross, said, "Do you still consider this man insane?" "Yes, sir; I believe it chronic." "All right, Mr. clerk," said the Judge, "make out the commitment. I will send the prisoner to the State Lunatic Asylum." Then another universal laugh filled the Court House. Train grew pale and nervous. He stepped for the Judge's seat. His eye flashed fire and he shouted: "I shall demand your Honor's impeachment by the people." [Laughter.] Justice Davis—"Sit down, sir, I want to hear nothing from you." The jury was then discharged and the room cleared. Train's counsel hastened to Judge Fancher and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Thursday.

The English detectives expect to take MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger, to England on Saturday. The expenses of a large number of New York witnesses are to be paid to Europe.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Mutual Bank, organized four years ago, is winding up, the officers being of the opinion that the present unremunerative character of mercantile pursuits does not warrant the continuation of business. All the debts and depositors are being paid in full.

The Assignee of the Central Bank of Brooklyn has declared a dividend to depositors of 25 per cent, and gave a promise of a further dividend.

All the Police Commissioners nominated by Mayor Havemeyer yesterday were confirmed by the Board of Aldermen to-day. George W. Lane was unanimously confirmed Chamberlain. The consideration of the nominees for Park Commissioners, Phillip Bissinger, David B. Williamson, Salem H. Wales, and Frank E. Church, was laid over for a week.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Views on the Question of the Chief Justiceship.

A Grand Annexation Scheme Said to Be in Preparation.

Lower California, Northern Mexico, and Canada the Talked-of Acquisitions.

Ex-Secretary Welles to Reply to Mr. Adams' Recent Speech.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The President stated to-day, that, in appointing a successor to Chief Justice Chase, he proposed to sink all personal and party considerations, and select a man who would be acceptable to the whole country. His main object in postponing the appointment until after the meeting of Congress was to allow the claims and qualifications of the various aspirants to be thoroughly discussed in the newspapers. By this means he expects to ascertain the feeling among the people, and their preference as to the candidates. It is evident that the President regards the selection of a Chief Justice as the most important act of his administration under the appointing power, and he expects to gain considerable reputation by it. There are about 200 aspirants, so that there will be abundant material from which to choose. According to the executive programme, the newspaper press of the country will exercise a large influence on the appointment. Contrary to his usual custom, the President will devote much of his time this summer to a careful perusal of the newspapers which discuss the merits of the various candidates for Chief Justice.

OCEAN MAILS.

In response to the demand of the Postmaster-General that the White Star Line be required to show cause why it has failed to punctually carry the European mails, the agents of the company have appeared here, and have given evidence to show that the failure of this line in this respect was owing to circumstances over which human foresight had no control. The Postmaster-General will withhold his decision in the matter for some weeks yet. It is his desire to have four European mails leave the ports of this city per week, and that the patronage be equally distributed between them. He desires to show no favoritism towards any particular line, nor to punish any unnecessarily.

DECORATION DAY.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, having in charge the decoration ceremonies at Arlington, on the 30th inst., held a meeting last night to discuss the proposition whether the friends of Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery should be allowed to decorate their graves at the same time. The result of this consultation may be inferred from the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Donations have been invited for the purpose of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead at Arlington; and,

WHEREAS, Such contemplated proceeding is calculated to create discord and lead to a breach of the peace, therefore, the members of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic do hereby give notice that the 30th of May, being set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic as a memorial day, and the grounds at Arlington being opened on that special day by order of the Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Grand Army of the Republic, for the purpose of strewing flowers upon and decorating the graves of the deceased Union soldiers, any attempt by the friends of the rebel dead to strew flowers on their graves will be regard as an interference with the programme of the day, and will not be tolerated."

A CLAIM HONORED.

A warrant was issued by the Treasury Department to-day for $100 in favor of Donald McKay, the scout who leads the Warm Spring Indians in the campaign against the Modocs. The money is due by the Government, on account of quartermaster's stores furnished by McKay to the United States troops some time since.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANNEXATION SCHEME.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Washington special says: The Government has a grand annexation scheme on hand, and the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands is to be the first step made. I learn from official sources that the Commissioner is about starting for San Francisco to proceed to the Sandwich Islands and arrange preliminaries with the King. The next step in the scheme will be the formation of a new State of that part of Northern Mexico which

FOREST-PLANTING.

What Mr. Cleveland Says of Tree-Culture on the Great Plains.

The Rapid Decrease of Our Timber-Supply, and the Necessity of Its Rehabilitation.

An Association Formed for the Purpose of Carrying Out an Extended System of Forest-Planting.

The Aid It Asks of the Government, and the Results It Promises.

Some Facts and Figures for the Benefit of Railroads in the Far West.

The second part of Mr. Cleveland's work on "Landscape-Architecture" is given to the subject of

"FOREST-PLANTING ON THE GREAT PLAINS."

Mr. Cleveland believes that the time has come beyond which it is worse than folly to postpone the rehabilitation of our ravaged forests, and the adoption of an extensive system of tree-planting on the bare plains west of the Mississippi River. The single item of

TIMBER USED BY RAILWAYS IS ENORMOUS.

Upwards of 50,000 miles of railroad are now in actual use in the United States.

That their multiplication must go on in a constantly-increasing ratio, is as certain as that the population of the country must continue to increase. Every mile of railroad requires 2,700 ties, which, in the West, are mostly of oak, cedar, or chestnut, and are worth at least 50 cents each, or $1,350 per mile. They are generally made of comparatively young wood,—that is, of trees not more than 8 or 10 inches in diameter, requiring only to be hewn flat on the upper and under surface. The average number of ties cut from a tree of this size is probably not more than two; but, allowing it to be three, which it cannot exceed, we find the number of trees required to furnish ties for the railroads already constructed to be 45,000,000.

Estimating the yield of a single acre at 200 trees,—which is a large allowance for the average yield of native woods,—it will be seen that the product of 225,000 acres will be required to furnish ties for the existing roads; and, when the duration of ties is not more than eight years, it follows that the above area must be stripped as often as that to furnish simply the first article required in its construction after the road is

We Never Sleep

and Nation should awake to the fact that soon our whole forest-supplies will have passed away. The only remedy is in a system of forest-growing, aided and encouraged by Government, and, unless this is done, we will soon be compelled to resort to importation. There is no place on the Continent where the encouragement of a completely-organized system of tree-planting, by man who thoroughly understand the business, and appreciate the great and growing necessity for the inauguration of these and kindred enterprises, will be of so great a National benefit as on the treeless plains of the West. It would convert this vast desert into a well-developed agricultural country more rapidly than anything the Government could do, and we believe the subject is one well worthy the care and attention of Congress.

The Hon. J. M. Edmonds, the Commissioner of the Public Lands, in his report to the House, in answer to the inquiries of the Hon. I. Donnelly, in regard to this question of forest-tree-growing, says, under date of May 29, 1866:

"The subject of inquiry is one of vast importance to the future of this country, a proper answer to which can only be made after exact knowledge shall be gained as to the best and surest means of promoting the purpose in view.

"A large portion of the vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific is wholly destitute of timber, and this destitution is the great and principal hindrance to the rapid advance of settlements.

"These vast treeless plains and plateaus will be rendered habitable

ONLY BY THE PRESENCE OF TREES AND GROVES,

which will fertilize and moisten the soil, soften and modify the climate, and protect men and animals from the blighting effects of dry and searching winds which now almost defy the scale of vegetable life.

"It is a demonstrated fact that population will not and cannot advance far beyond the protection and advantages of groves and forests. In densely-timbered sections, trees in the opening of the country are the great obstacles to improvement and cultivation, and are therefore destroyed, not only without mercy, but with zest and utter disregard of the future.

"Already the great forests of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio have been so far depleted that those States resort to Michigan and Wisconsin for lumber and timber for domestic use. True, those States have yet much timber, but they have little or none of the most valuable kinds for export, and they have so well learned its value that they will purchase rather than use their own, preferring to hold it as an investment.

"But how long will the forests of Michigan, Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota stand before the treble drain of the older Eastern States, the great prairies, and the Valley of the Mississippi? Long before Michigan, Northern Wisconsin, or Minnesota (the only States which can now export timber in large quantities) shall contain a population equal in density to that of Massachusetts, they will not only cease to export, but will find a scarcity for their own local purposes.

"It should be borne in mind that, to this time, our great forests have met the demands and destruction of a gradually-rising population from 3,000,000 to 33,000,000 of people, whilst they were, for nearly the whole time, diverted into the channels of trade of the unbroken primeval supply. We have now gone through and surrounded this great timber reserve, and we enter upon the margin of the great treeless waste with our original store three-quarters consumed, its demand doubled, and the increase of time to come rapidly from 33,000,000 to 50,000,000 within the last third of this century. A little common arithmetic will satisfy any thinking man of the consequences, and of the proportion which the demand will bear to each other at the close, as compared with the commencement, of this century. Extend the time for another five years, with the added population, and it will be fortunate if our supply

BOARDS THREE INCHES WIDE,

as in China at the present time. Is it not apparent that we should at once cease to destroy, and commence to produce?"

Here we have the views of a gentleman who has given the subject much thought and attention, and his views should be received as coming from a source entitled to credit.

We ask the aid of the Government, because we look upon this work as being of

NATIONAL IMPORTANCE;

and this experiment, on such a scale as to be of permanent value, requires the outlay of a large amount of capital, from which no return can be expected for years, and, without the aid and encouragement of Congress, the amount of capital necessary to carry it forward cannot be obtained.

We do not expect to raise forests to supply the necessities of the country, or to meet demands of the future; but we propose to make such experiments, and on such a scale, as to show it can be done, and publish the results of our successes and our failures to the whole country, so that all may be benefited by them.

No one individual can afford either the land, the labor, or the necessary expenditures of money to make these experiments, and hundreds of men who are willing to plant forest trees on the Plains are waiting to profit by the experiments and expenditures of others who must first point out the proper way and kinds to plant. When the experiments are properly made and the necessary information given, there will be plenty to imitate. Every tree grown by our association, or under our management, may be counted, and it will be just where it is wanted, and where it will do the most good. Our Association will not only be obliged to expend vastly more than what those lands are worth in order to make the experiments, but it will, in addition, have to expend a large portion of the lands also in order to get the necessary labor located where it will be available for our use; and what land we can save, and the growth of our trees, will be our reward for capital and labor expended. If we are not successful in growing timber trees, the Government loses nothing by what we do. Almost any other expenditure, in any legitimate enterprise, will yield a speedy return,—commerce, manufactures, crops, or herbs; but, in the planting of forests, we must be years before the profits for skilled labor and capital expended will show any return. No great and complete efforts have ever yet been made with a view to ascertain definitely what use can be made of this vast area of treeless lands. Some persons, it is true, have planted a few trees on the Plains, but nothing scientific or systematic, designed to establish facts and principles in this direction, has ever yet been undertaken.

It has been a well-known fact that forest-trees exercise a grand influence (when they are present) over

THE CLIMATOLOGY OF THE COUNTRY,

and control to a great extent climatic extremes. They are beneficial to the agricultural interests around them. Rains are induced by them, springs are created in the thirsty land by their planting, and the cold blasts of winter are moderated by them.

"Is there an interest so great that is so much neglected,—one so much needing attention as this?" Government is liberal in its donations in the interest of commerce; and, as the full development of the agricultural interests of the land is the true basis of National wealth, our law-makers should be equally liberal in fostering and protecting so vast an interest. "Is there any better way to encourage a measure of National importance than by aiding an enterprise that will develop so great an interest as the one proposed in this bill?" Yours most respectfully,

E. S. NICOLLS,
Secretary Western Forest-Tree and Hedge-Growing Association of Kansas.

Mr. Cleveland is very emphatic in his

EXHORTATIONS TO THE RAILROADS

that cross the plains to engage in the work of tree-planting, and to enlist the aid of the settlers along their lines. Their future interests are so intimately connected with the restoration of the forests that they cannot afford to neglect the matter, not to speak of the countless other uses to which the woods could be put, the saving in the cost of ties alone would cover their outlay:

Seedling larch-trees of two years' growth can be had at the nurseries for $6 per 1,000. If set in nursery-rows, the plants being a foot apart, and three feet between the rows to allow room for culture with a horse-hoe, an acre would contain about 14,500 plants. From year to year, the alternate plants would, at a time when alternate rows, should be transplanted, till an average of 400 trees to an acre was attained, when the original occupants of the single acre would cover about forty-three acres, in fifteen years from the time of first planting, every tree would furnish as many ties. Supposing every alternate tree to be then cut, we should have 7,250 ties. Five years later, every remaining tree would furnish two ties (14,500),—making in all 21,750 ties in twenty years from time of planting. The following is an

ESTIMATE OF THE COST:

Original cost of 14,500 plants, at $5 per 1,000	$ 72.00
Cultivation for six years (after which they may be left to themselves), say $100 per annum....	600.00
	$ 672.50
Interest on the above for twenty years, at 10 per cent.....	1,345.00
Total cost of 21,750 ties.....	$2,017.50

This makes the cost of the ties to be 9.3 cents each; but it will be observed that I have not included the cost of cutting and hewing, or sawing them out. I believe that, if the work were undertaken in the comprehensive and liberal manner which the importance of the subject demands, the proportionate cost of all the items of culture would be reduced to such a degree, and might be so relieved by sales of crops grown in the intermediate spaces that the cost of the ties named would be much less than stated. Hickory and oak saplings are fit for hoop-poles at six or eight years; and cedar, larch, spruce, and fir are valuable for fencing stuff at eight or ten years. These should be planted liberally with those which are to remain longer, and their sale would materially diminish the costs. But suppose that no such aids were received, and we allow the cost of cutting for each tree to be 20 cents for each tie, the sum would then be 30 cents each, which is less than half their present price, which certainly cannot diminish unless some new invention supersedes them.

I am very confident that, by judicious management, their final cost might be reduced to a less sum than my estimate.

IF NOT ENTIRELY CANCELED.

An expenditure of thousands now may save a future imperative necessity for the outlay of millions. But, of course, such a work requires the exercise of thoughtful care and judicious management.

A competent superintendent should be appointed, who should unite the characteristics of a thorough man of business and a competent nurseryman. His first work should be the selection of a position for the primary nursery, which should be fully appointed with all the necessary buildings, teams, wagons, tools, and implements for thorough and extensive nursery culture. The whole work of propagation from seed or cuttings should be performed here, and from this point the secondary nurseries, which should be established at every station along the line of the road, should receive their supplies of young trees. These secondary nurseries should be managed by intelligent laborers accustomed to such work, and would, of course, be under the supervision of the Superintendent, who should visit them as often as necessary, and direct their general management. It should be a special object, at the earliest possible moment, to

RENDER THE STATIONS ATTRACTIVE

by tasteful plantations of trees and shrubbery in their vicinity; by which I mean not merely planting a few trees and shrubs in a yard adjoining the station, but a tasteful disposition of groves and groups on conspicuous surrounding points and hillsides. The effect upon the mind of travelers, of such an oasis in the desert, is cheering and refreshing beyond conception, and in no way could the capacity of the country for tree-culture be so successfully demonstrated. Every station thus adorned, with its nursery adjacent, would become the nucleus of a settlement; the opportunity of providing themselves on the spot with trees being in itself a strong attraction to settlers. If the mode of supplying them, and the conditions of purchase, were explained at a time

The primary nursery should be devoted exclusively to propagation and experimental cultivation. The secondary nurseries should receive annually from the primary a stock of young trees, not over three years old from the seed, sufficient to keep up their supply to a fixed standard to be determined by the demands upon them, which would be constantly increasing. These trees should remain at least one year in the secondary nursery before being sold to settlers, or removed to the point where they were permanently to remain. I shall speak presently of the supplies for settlers, which will require a very large quantity. But, besides those, there should beannually planted a certain proportion of the

LAND OWNED BY THE RAILROAD COMPANY

on each side of the line. Of course it is desirable that this should be as large as possible, provided the planting and culture are properly attended to. The work should be extended from year to year, and from section to section of the lands belonging to the Company. The planting should be systematically done. A portion of every section should be reserved for the express purpose of growing timber for future use by the railroad itself. This would naturally be on the side nearest to the railroad. On the rest of the tract, the plantations should not be continuous, but in groves, selecting as far as possible the northern slopes and summits of ridges, and leaving the southern slopes for cultivation.

The effect of scattered groves as shelters and wind-screens would be much greater than that of continuous wood, while it would be much more attractive to purchasers, since it would make a more convenient arrangement of tillage and wood-land, reserving the most desirable portions for the former purpose. The details of arrangement of plantations would of course be directed by the Superintendent, who, it is to be presumed, would be thoroughly acquainted with the work. A moment's reflection will show that there is great room for the exercise of judgment in

ADAPTING VARIETIES TO CONDITIONS OF SOIL,

and in making a due selection of them, as to secure returns at the earliest possible moment.

For instance, it would be very desirable to make large plantations of white pine, for future supplies of timber. But the white pine is of no value in its youth, —in fact, is hardly worth cutting till it is 40 or 50 years old, and does not come to maturity till 75; and, in order to get the best timber, the trees should be ten or fifteen feet apart. But this, of course, is unnecessary during their early years, and if the intermediate space may be filled with hickory, oak, ash, cedar, spruce, and larch, which may be removed and sold for hoop-poles, fencing, posts, and railroad-ties, at different periods from 6 to 20 years of age, by which time the pines would have attained a size sufficient to require all the ground, while the previous thinnings would have yielded an income sufficient to pay a handsome interest on the entire value of the land the time when it otherwise would have yielded no return.

The above general process of extending the forest-plantations should be going on from year to year in the vicinity of every station; and, for lands thus planted, a proportionately higher price should be demanded.

In addition to these plantations made by the railroad itself on its own lands for future offering them for sale, a system should be adopted for

FURNISHING EVERY SETTLER

with a certain number of trees, proportionate to the amount of land purchased by him of the company. These should comprise an assortment of fruit and forest trees and shrubs, and should be put at the lowest price at which they could be afforded. They would add but slightly to the price per acre in the purchase of a quarter-section, and the planting station thus adorned would be a most attractive feature in the advertisements of the company's lands if emigrants were informed that fruit and ornamental trees enough to stock the farm would be included in the purchase at so low an arm.

Of course, the nursery would be open to all customers; but no one could complain at the preference shown to purchasers of railroad-lands.

It is probable that the best experimental nurserymen might be found who would be glad to contract with the company to take charge of the whole work,—the railroad furnishing land for the primary nursery, and facilities of transportation; and the nurseryman furnishing stock, and agreeing to plant a certain amount of forest annually, and attend to its culture, and also to supply to every settler a certain amount of fruit and forest trees, proportionate to the amount of his land, to be paid for by the company at a period when the work in some account be deemed preferable, but I do not think the results would be likely to be as satisfactory as the other, though the point of vital importance in the whole matter is the character and capacity of the one in charge. If he is an honest man, of efficient executive ability, and familiar with the practical requirements of the work, it will be likely to be well done, whether he takes it on contract or as an employed Superintendent. The work is so vast, and involves so much which must be learned by experiment, that it is hardly possible that any one can escape errors, and that the unavoidable difficulties should not be complicated by inefficient management and false economy. If the work is undertaken carelessly, without the preparation of a great system and organization, it may accomplish nothing beyond the expenditure of a large amount of money with no satisfactory results. If, on the contrary, it is begun and prosecuted in a wise and liberal spirit,—proceeding cautiously but steadily, and with all the energy of abundant force when doubt is removed,—there need be no apprehension that the result will not be commensurate with the magnitude and grandeur of the work, whether considered merely as a pecuniary investment for the benefit of the stockholders, or as a national benefit by the conversion of an uninhabitable desert into a well-settled and fertile country capable of supporting a dense population. Whether as a means of attracting settlers and adding to the value of their lands, or of providing timber for their own future wants, and the demands of roads which in time will certainly intersect the country in every direction, it is obvious that to forego the advantages which may thus be secured, is indicative of a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" policy which is inconsistent with the energy and enterprise which resulted in the construction of the trans-continental railroads.

HOMEOPATHY.

Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association met yesterday morning in the Council Chamber, Dr. H. Pearce, of Green Bay, Wis., presiding.

The Rev. J. O. Peck offered prayer, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following names were responded to: Drs. E. A. Ballard, A. E. Small, W. Danforth, E. M. Hale, C. W. Dorion, S. P. Cole, L. C. Grosvenor, E. M. P. Lndlam, A. S. Beebe, W. H. Woodgate, B. Ludlam, T. Duncan, L. Dodge, W. H. Burt, J. P. Mills, of Chicago; L. Pratt, J. R. Kippax, Wheaton, Ill.; G. W. Foote, Galesburg, Ill.; O. H. Mann, Evanston, Ill.; H. Pearce, Green Bay, Wis.; T. J. Patchen, Fond du Lac, Wis.; E. C. Maine, Portage City, Wis.; A. P. Holt, Lynden, Ill.; T. D. Williams, Chicago; J. B. Gully, Geneva, Ill.; A. H. Potter, Macuon, Ill.; N. B. Delamater, Cuicago; J. Keck, Barrington, Ill.; W. D. Stillman, Peoria, Ill.

President Pearce delivered an interesting address, dwelling upon the noble profession to which they belonged, to the progress of homeopathy, to the increase of the number of physicians of that school, to its growing literature, and to the satisfactory condition of the society. He concluded by eulogizing Hahnemann.

The Convention adjourned until this afternoon.

In the afternoon the Convention was instructed on the "Anatomy of the Human Placenta," an abstruse topic to the unmedical mind. Dr. L. J. Kippax, of Wheaton, read the essay, which was full of science and technicalities. The paper was kindly received, and ordered on file without discussion.

Dr. Pratt, also of Wheaton, read a paper on "The History of Torsion as a Homostatic," meaning, in the vernacular, the twisting of arteries to stop hemorrhage. The conclusion was that torsion could be successfully applied in large as well as in small arteries.

It was announced that Dr. R. Ludlam would report, at 11:30 to-day, "Why the the Diseases of Women Should be Studied as a Specialty."

One of the doctors submitted his diagnosis of a peculiar case of scrofulous eruption, which was talked over.

New members were elected as follows: W. D. Stillman, Peoria; John Keck, Barrington; E. H. Pratt, Wheaton; N. B. Delameter, Chicago; E. S. Trott, and M. B. Campbell, Wilmington.

Dr. Duncan, of Chicago, dwelt upon the treatment of children, explaining the stomachic apparatus, and how a child could not digest starch until ten months old. According to the learned gentleman, children were alkaline or fat, and acid or lean. Children should be well fed, well clothed, and should not be indulged in mixed drinks, like tea and coffee.

The perusal of several papers was postponed until this morning, because the documents were left at home.

A paper on "Psychology," by Dr. Eaton, of Peoria, was read and appreciated. It was based on the maxim, mens sano in corpore sano.

The Convention will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees of this flourishing young suburb met on Monday night, when President J. B. Adams called the meeting to order, and the following gentlemen answered to their names: N. Morper, T. H. Watson, N. Didier, A. E. Warren, and Sylvester Goodman. The rules and regulations were suspended for the evening. The certificate for Clerk and the warrant for Police Magistrate were certified to by the President and Clerk of the Board. The President of the Board then instructed his colleague on the steps to be taken in the construction of sidewalks. A petition praying that Maple avenue be opened from the south line of Grain street to the north line of Lincoln avenue, 66 feet in width, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. A petition asking that Grandson street be opened, 66 feet in width, from Chicago Avenue to Asbury avenue, was referred to the same Committee. A petition for a side-walk on Benson avenue was considered by the Board, but no action taken. The Clerk of the Board was instructed to purchase Theodore Reese's map of Evanston. The Clerk was instructed to notify Collins Shackelford of his appointment as Treasurer, and to file his bond within one week. President J. B. Adams presented a handsome seal and set of books to the Board, after which they adjourned for one week.

EVANSTON.

The Philomathean Literary Society elected the following officers at its last meeting: President, Irving Queal; Vice-President, Carrie J. Waterhouse; Secretary, O. P. McCool; Treasurer, W. F. Smith; Critic, Belle Webb; Chaplain, C. H. Harvey; Ambassador, H. R. Rutes; Editor, Frank A. Early; Marshal, J. M. Wheaton.

THE ANGLO-MOORISH MARRIAGE.

An Interview With the Bridegroom and Bride.

Tangier, Morocco (April 15), Correspondence of the New York World.

About a year ago Miss Emily Keene, daughter to the Deputy-Governor of a London jail, came to Tangier as lady-companion to an American couple residing in the vicinity. The Sheriffe of Wazan, a holy man with a very long name—Hadj Abd-es Selam ben Hadj el Arbi, to wit—dwelt in the neighborhood, saw Miss Keene, and loved her. He contrived meetings with the comely Londoner, breathed her his passion through the medium of a Jewish interpreter (which, by the way, must have been an interesting process of courtship), and found favor in her eyes. The American couple got wind of what was passing, told Miss Keene she must see her suitor no more, and warned the holy man that his visits were no longer acceptable. But Miss Keene answered that she loved him, that his proposals were honorable, and that she meant to have him. Here was a revelation. Her kind American friends did all they could to dissuade the girl from such a course, pointed out its dangers, and finally told her they would write home about her goings-on. Miss Keene, as far as can be ascertained, met that threat boldly by going to London, telling her story in person, and getting the consent of her parents to her marriage. They accompanied her back here to see that due precautions were taken to guarantee their child's happiness. They made sure that the Sheriffe was single, and they prevailed on him to settle £40,000 upon his English wife as provision against any accident. The mother of the bride elect was very much opposed to the marriage at first, and, indeed, so was her father; but he took the broad view of the case, reflected that the union might be of some profit to the Moorish nation, and gave his consent. A contract was first drawn up, setting forth that the lady should retain her own religion, dress, and privileges, the same as if she had married a Christian. The ceremony, a civil rite, was performed by Sir John Hay, the great guide Mohammed Lamarty (Mark Twain will know him) acting as interpreter; the party adjourned to the best hotel in the city to breakfast, and afterwards the bride and bridegroom proceeded on horseback home. An account published at the time and the old English custom of throwing the slipper was not forgotten, "which appeared much to surprise the natives." I should think it did considerably; the greatest insult you can offer a Mohammedan is to throw your slipper at him.

The ladies will be anxious to know something of the bridegroom's character and capacity for English beauty to his breast. He is a great man, as well as a holy man, and ranks as a Highness. He enjoys the repute of being a miracle worker; he touches for diseases as English Kings did for the evil, and is said to have the faculty of being in several places at once, as Sir Boyle Roche's bird had. Credible persons of the Moslem persuasion swear that the Sheriffe was seen at one and the same time in Fez, Morocco, and at his mansion at Wazan.

Having heard so much that was paradoxical of Hadj Abd—but pardon me not writing the name in full—I said at last, I cannot make him out unless I call on him in person, and I induced the party that came with me from Gibraltar to join in sending up their cards, requesting leave to visit his grounds. He lives about four miles off, in the Eljebel hills, overlooking the sea. He (but I think it was Her Highness, the Sheriffa), sent back word by messenger that he would be happy to receive us in his garden. We took the great guide Mohammed and a couple of runners with us, and set out on horse and mule back about 2 in the afternoon.

"Here is the Sheriffa," said Mohammed, and we glanced toward a transverse pathway and saw two figures approach us. A burly man of the middle height, erect and walking slowly and gravely, wearing a fez and an ample outer robe, with burnous of blue cloth,—a costume Egyptian rather than Moorish. His face is round and short in form; his features of the broad, clubby cast; his eyes small, and his hair and beard crisp, black, and close. Lips of a sensual man; chin and cheek bones of an obstinate man, if I am any judge of character. He advanced silently, a goodly-sized, well-built lady, head-shrouded, but not ungracefully so, beside him, working crochet as she walked.

That is Her Highness the Sheriffa. By my troth, I can understand now why the Moslem loves her. She is richest of brunettes, with a deep blood-glow in her cheeks, and has bright black eyes and a profusion of silken, wavy black hair, that wanders in the free fashion of Nora Creina over her shoulders down to her waist. Handsome and vivacious those features, but no beauty in them so marked as the beauty of color.

Her Highness is dressed in black velvet polonaise, trimmed with corded silk over a jupe of violet velvet, and wears a jaunty little felt brigand hat, with cock's feathers. I notice on her left hand two heavy rings, on her wrists rich gold and silver Moorish bracelets, round her throat a necklet of the same materials and pattern, in her ears a pair of thin, broad filagree pendants, and undulating over her bosom a gold watch-chain. The natives with us rush forward, snatch a furtive kiss of the back of the Sheriffe's hand, and come back to hold the horses, happy. The Princess and I exchange salutes, the Sheriffe standing by solemn and taciturn. "He is modest and rather embarrassed before strangers," volunteers the Princess. I find her a well-informed, lively girl of about 23, full of pluck, and professedly delighted at the step she has taken. "The Sheriffe is more my lover now than before our marriage," she says, "and I only wish all the young girls of England were married as happily and had as fond husbands." He does look fond of her in a sententious way, and she is demonstratively fond of him. She converses with him in Spanish, of which both understand a little. Her Highness is much younger than the Sheriffe, and the Sheriffe is probably 42, as he remembers having whiskers of the French bombarded Tangier, and that was in 1844. We had a long chat, the Sheriffe openly declaring her hatred of meddling newspapers, particularly of one which bantered her, saying her name was not Zuleika. "That clever fellow," she said, "though Zuleika was a Moorish name, whereas it is a Jewish one." She tells me she does not care about going to Wazan, the Sheriffe's country seat, where his principal estates lie, for a couple of years yet, until she can speak the language and understand Moorish manners and customs. She is indignant that London journals had stated that her husband was alarmed by the attitude of the people. They had remained friendly throughout, and treated him and her with the utmost respect. The French Government had offered him an asylum in Marseilles (not Algeria, as reported) in case of any danger, and an annual pension. He had never received a mosque tribute, so that it never could have been stopped by the Sultan. For the matter of that, he did not care a bodkin for the Sultan; there was a Sultan in Morocco beyond both and over all. The Sheriffe need no longer keep beds and drugs at his residence, but a good English saddle; but the Sheriffe held to his own course. So much did her husband prize her that when she went to London to see her friends he charged her not to stay more than four days, but she had stayed fourteen. They meant to spend six months in the Eljebel hills and six in Tangier alternately; but she intended to proceed about June to London, to Paris, and to the Vienna Exhibition, as her husband was anxious to study the civilization of Europe for the advantage of his own country. He had never been out of Africa, except once to Marseilles. He had a stepdaughter of six, to whom he was teaching English and the piano, and they intended to take with them, and she would dress the little dear in European clothes the moment they got on board the steamer. Thus in cheerful conversation the interview passed, the Princess apologizing that she did not ask us into the house (which, fronted by a verandah and embowered in trees, glistened on a terrace) by telling us she had only moved into it a few days, and that it was all topsy-turvy. The ladies of our party walked apart with the Princess, and I went up the lawn to speak to Miss Mary Lumley, of London, the Princess' own maid. I saw a lovely Mohammedan female child of 10 and kissed her, spoke to several negresses who had come for alms, and were getting it, and learned that the Princess went to the English Church, and that if she had any children they were, quoth Miss Lumley, "to be reared Europeans." The Sheriffe has two grown sons, but their mother is dead. He has seventeen Moorish women in his house, who do nothing but sing all day long; but they stand in no nearer connection to him than slaves. The ladies coming back with charming bouquets, given them by the Princess, put a stop to my inquisitive tongue, and as the night was near we bade good-by to the English Sheriffe, wishing her a happiness equal to that of the Irish woman who married Prince Izid Ali, and whose son became an Emperor of Morocco.

ARKANSAS.

Attempts of a Clique to Oust Gov. Baxter—The State-House Guarded by the Military—Baxter Determined to Fight.

Little Rock, Ark. (May 16), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The worst elements of the Radical party in the State, headed apparently by Senator Clayton, Chief Justice McClure, Judge Bowen, ex-Gov. Hadley, and Attorney-General Yonley, finding that Gov. Baxter is not a willing tool, want to oust him, and put V. V. Smith, the Lieutenant-Governor, in his place. The programme appears to be as follows:

Information of the illegality of his election is to be filed before the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General; the Court is to issue a writ of quo warranto; the Chief Justice is then to issue an injunction, and, pending the trial, V. V. Smith would be acting Governor. Backed by the best citizens, Baxter is preparing to resist this attempt to overthrow the State Government by all the means in his power.

Yesterday morning a reorganization of the State forces was commenced. A company of the Capitol Guards was organized, and is commanded by Capt. John Peay. The State-House, the Governor's room, and the grounds were closely guarded last night. The Chief of Police, Vance, was stopped by a guard on going to his room in the State-House, and only allowed to proceed on being recognized by the Sergeant of the Guard. A Mr. Bull was arrested, charged with inciting some negroes to an insurrection. The guns and ammunition in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the records of the militia of the State, were taken by order of the Governor last night from the office.

D. P. Upham was requested to resign his commission as Commandant of State Militia, and on refusing was dismissed, and W. W. Wilshire, formerly Chief Justice, appointed Major-General, commanding the State forces in his place. Gen. Shaver, formerly Chief of the Ku-Klux Klan in the State, was appointed, was appointed Brigadier-General of the First District; Col. Robert Howard was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, to aid Adjt.-Gen. McCanany. Other appointments are constantly being made, and a total reorganization being effected.

Your correspondent this morning called on the Governor, on arriving at the State-House. Near the Treasurer's office and in the Governor's room and guarding the State Arsenal were two howitzers, in charge of a private of the Capitol Guards; near him a corporal was patrolling. Your correspondent ascended the stairs to the Governor's room, going to the door leading to the Adjutant-General's office; the Governor's room was locked. On knocking it was slightly opened by one of the guard, and on stating my business the correspondent was allowed to enter.

In the Adjutant-General's office were several hundred Springfield rifles loaded, and ready for use, and a large supply of cartridges. The room was filled with officers and privates.

My card was sent in by a colored boy, and the Governor sent word to show your correspondent in. In the conversation which ensued Gov. Baxter said that for the last two or three weeks he had heard that an attempt would be made to oust him and place Lieut.-Gov. Smith in his place. He said that Mr. Brooks, his opponent, thought he would get it. He was determined to obey no writ or injunction of the Supreme Court, and would resist this attempt by every means in his power to the bitter end; that Brooks could not come in; but that if he was ousted, Smith would succeed him. Your correspondent then left, well satisfied by the interview and preparation everywhere observable of determination to handle severely all who attempted any aggressive measures.

The Governor also said to a prominent citizen he was informed that the Lieutenant-Governor had been tampering with the militia in the State. All last night it was expected that an attempt would be made by Smith's adherents at midnight to seize upon the records in the Governor's office. Gen. Wilshire says he can have 500 men under arms in an hour, and 20,000 militia throughout the State in a week.

The Governor lives and meals in his room and sleeps there. He went home to breakfast this morning, guarded by friends.

The Supreme Court may issue a writ of quo warranto at any moment, as on its meeting last Monday it was not fully adjourned till next Monday, their purpose being to issue the writ with three Justices present. The Governor has been advised as to the legality of his position by Judges Garland, Wilshire, English, Allen, and Compton.

The clique, seeing so determined a front presented, affected to ridicule the matter and say that Baxter is too easily scared. The Governor by his course and appointments so far has earned the confidence of the Democrats and Conservative Republicans. Many of the Capitol Guard have been soldiers in the rebel army. A majority of the negroes side with Baxter.

Orders are issued that no person be allowed to enter the State-House or grounds after 6 p. m. without special permission from the Governor. State scrip has fallen several per cent.

The *Republican*, edited by Gen. McClure, is quiet and says little. The *Gazette* is strong in support of Baxter. The absurdity of the attempt is obvious, as Smith and two Supreme Judges were elected with Baxter, and ne ran ahead of them on the ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17, 1873.

Everything is quiet to-day, and will probably remain so until the meeting of the Supreme Court on Monday. The Governor sent for the keys of the House of Representatives last night, and they were delivered to him by Maj. Strong, Assistant Secretary of State. The State Capitol guards bivouacked in the House during the night. There is a rumor that a movement is on foot to induce the colored men to go in a body and offer their services to the Governor. They are hoping that no conflict will ensue between the Democrats on guard and themselves. The prominent Government men are for Baxter, but the majority of the negroes are against him.

A colored company of State-House guards is being organized. The Governor will not disband the troops until all questions of quo warranto are ended.

Information is received that the people throughout the State are much excited in favor of Baxter. They will support him in any conflict with the clique.

The Modocs.

How to manage the Modoc war continues to engross the attention of many journalists, especially in the Far West. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, out of patience with the slow process of "extermination," thus vents its spleen:

Troops have been sent for from across the Rocky Mountains. Gen. Jeff. Davis's quarters have been established at Yreka, some eighty miles from the Modocs; Gen. Gillem, from the Lava Bed, reports to Davis at Yreka; Gen. Davis, from Yreka, reports to Gen. Schofield at San Francisco; Gen. Schofield, from San Francisco, reports to Gen. Sherman at Washington; Gen. Sherman reports to the Secretary of War; The Secretary of War consults the President, and the President consults Bishop Janes and the Rev. Mr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate. The Bishop tells the Chaplain what he thinks about it; the Chaplain tells the President; the President tells the Secretary of War; the Secretary tells Sherman; Sherman tells Schofield; Schofield tells Davis; Davis tells Gillem; Gillem tells a Captain; the Captain tells a Lieutenant; a Lieutenant tells an Orderly Sergeant; and the Orderly Sergeant tells a private to shoot the first Indian he meets and exterminate him. The private does not find the Indian where he looks for him. When he does find him he shoots and misses his mark, and then the Indian scalps the private. Reports of the scalp then walk back over its company; the company falls back upon the regiment; and the regiment, intrenching itself, waits for more ammunition and for reinforcements to come up and surround the Modocs and starve the Indians out.

A party of professional Indian fighters in Colorado have sent the following letter to Gen. Sherman:

DENVER, May 9, 1873.

Gen. W. T. Sherman:

SIR: We, the undersigned, knowing of the late Indian depredations on the Western frontier, and the probabilities of a general outbreak among the prairie tribes, offer our services as citizen scouts. Subjoined are a few names of men who are well acquainted with the country and Indian fighting generally; but if you see fit to authorize our organization, we will place sixty men, more or less, under arms, and guarantee to finish up any tribe, against whom we may be sent, in a very short time, provided the Government furnish each man horses, arms, and rations. Yours, truly,

The gentlemen who want to secure the extermination contract sign their names to the above letter. They are eighteen in number, and they give "first-rate references" as to ability. A still more unique contribution to the general discussion is the following letter from a pure Indian, addressed to the editor of the *Missouri Republican*:

ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I am an Indian of pure lineage, descended from a warrior of a tribe now nearly extinct. You may therefore know and appreciate the avidity with which I have read every item of the pending struggle between Capt. Jack, with his handful of Modoc-braves on the one hand, and prominent Generals with powerful forces on the other.

I do not say the Chief was right in what he did, but merely present the other side of the question. The Modocs are on the land which has been theirs from time immemorial, and they have no wish nor desire to leave it. That land is their true reservation.

Now glance at the Indian's religious belief. Like the Jews of old, with whom they have many points of common, both of religious and other beliefs, they hold to the doctrines of polygamy and retaliation. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If these are now exploded, then the ancient system has fallen with the exception of the one and only Christ. He, even this, too, believes the Modoc. As with so-called ignorant races, he does not believe these things, he is convinced of them. Conviction built the pyramids, and belief builds only a wooden church. You observe the distinction.

I merely now mention the massacre of innocent Modocs by Capt. Wright, which all admit. Not a thief among them, or if there was he knew it not. If he knew it, then he shot them in retaliation for theft.

Capt. Jack, in doing what he did, obeyed first, a principle of his religion, and second, the example of United States army officers. If you exterminate him for the first, then why not exterminate Mormons who obey the polygamic rule found in the same place with the law of retaliation, or any nation whose belief is at variance with yours. If you kill him for the second, then so serve Capt. Wright, who is equally guilty. The only difference is in persons.

But the white man's law is no respecter of persons, says the book.

So it is hard to perceive why Gen. Sherman has any right to kill Capt. Jack, that is, to an Indian mind, for he is not the law, nor has he more right to kill the Modocs than either Capt. Wright or Capt. Jack; and if he does do it, must be held in the same place before the God both of white and Indian. So says

GO-NA-HA-HA-WA-HA,
Or the sitting beaver of the tochem of the Onondagas, third or the Iriquois.

GERMANY.

Government Resolution for the Expulsion of the Members of the Chief Monastic Orders—Protestant Sympathy and the Prospect of an Unexpected Alliance.

From the New York Herald.

BERLIN, May 12, 1873.

The German Government has resolved to expel the members of the religious orders of the Redemptorists, Lazarists, Congregations of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart, and the occupants of close convents from the country within the coming six months.

THE PRUSSIAN LAW FOR MONASTIC SUPPRESSION—WIDE RANGE AND SWEEP OF ITS OPERATION.

The Prussian Government, in adopting its resolve for the suppression of the above-recited monastic establishments, and others of the same class, justifies its course on the law authorizing the expulsion of the Jesuits. A report of the steps which have been taken to carry out the law for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany was presented just lately to the Federal Council by Herr Von Delbruck. It appears that no Jesuit establishments were found in Lauenburg, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Mecklenburg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, Reuss, Lippe, the Saxon duchies or the Hanse towns. In the other Federal States the dissolution of the Jesuit establishments has already been completed. Of the ten members of the establishment at Ratisbon, five voluntarly left the town, three were expelled, and the remaining two proved a right of domicile. The Superior of the establishment at Mayence

THE COURTS.

The Republic Insurance Company Again.

Legality of the Bankruptcy Proceedings Contested.

An Extraordinary Will---Interesting Landlord and Tenant Case.

In the United States Court yesterday, Levi Z. Lecter, A. D. Walbcon, A. E. Small, E. S. Skinner, Chauncey Hardin, Henry Ferris, Orson P. Johnson, T. H. Ferris, G. W. Barnett, and other corporators of the Republic Insurance Company who may hereafter become parties to the petition and the proceedings thereunder, filed a petition in the United States District Court. Complainants state that they own upwards of $80,000 stock in the Company. Complainants then state that the stock of the Company is held by parties abundantly able to pay any assessments that might or could be made thereon up to the amount represented on the face of stock owned by them; that on the 14th November, 1872, the Republic Insurance Company was not insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy, their knowledge being especially based upon reports of said Company by its officers through Joseph R. Payson, the Company's Secretary; that said Payson, shortly before 14th November, 1872, represented that, after allowing all reasonable deductions, then an assessment of 60 per cent of the remaining 80 per bent unpaid upon capital stock unpaid would liquidate all the indebtedness outstanding for which the Republic was liable; that such stockholders as were solvent at the time could and would have paid promptly when called upon; that on the 14th of November, 1872, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by one William J. Hanna, as petitioner against the Company, alleging non-payment of commercial paper and preferred payments to creditors while insolvent as acts of bankruptcy, the petition failing to particularize the commercial paper the stopping of the payment of which is the alleged cause of bankruptcy, nor describe or indicate the particular or specific preference of payment to creditors, but simply alleging generally that such commercial paper were promissory notes indorsed to said William J. Hanna, the petitioner, for a balance due him for loss by fire on property insured in the Republic Company without describing the terms, conditions, agreements, or provisions that might be contained in the instruments or writings; that Hanna, in his petition, described generally as promissory notes, giving the Court no opportunity of judging whether the said writings were promissory notes or agreements to pay on condition, or whether they were commercial paper in any sense as contained in the Bankrupt act; that the allegations in said bill that the Republic Company had made divers transfers of money to creditors of said Company with intent to give preference, was and is a vague and general statement, not alleging a single specific act or day; that said petition was filed in the United States District Court on the 14th of November, 1872, by said Hanna, Messrs. Barber and Lack signing it as solicitors; that on the same day and at the same hour of the day, appeared in the same office some person or persons claiming to be the attorneys of the Republic Company, who then and there filed with the Clerk of the Court a paper in which are the words:

And now comes the said Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., by Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, its attorney, and waiving the return day of the rule to show cause issued herein, confesses the several allegations of acts of bankruptcy in the petition set forth, and consents to an immediate adjudication of bankruptcy as prayed in such petition.

That on the filing of said pretended confession of bankruptcy the Company was adjudicated bankrupt, and Joseph R. Payson was appointed provisional Assignee; that there never has been at any meeting of the Company any order, or pretended person whatever withdrawn by a vote of a majority of the corporation, at any legal meeting called for that purpose, to consent to the adjudication of bankruptcy of the Republic Insurance Company; that Tenney, McClelland & Tenney had no power to waive the return day of the rule to show cause, and no right to confess the several allegations of bankruptcy in the said petition, and no right to consent to the immediate adjudication of bankruptcy; that it was not within the scope of any persons to consent to the said adjudication of bankruptcy; petitioners submit that all proceedings by virtue of any supposed adjudication in bankruptcy, or any rights that might claim to have accrued therefrom are not the filing of Hanna's petition, are absolutely void. Petitioners proceed to show that Payson was, at a meeting of creditors of the alleged bankrupt Company, appointed Assignee; that, continuing to act as such, he has instituted proceedings in the United States District Court against a large number of the shareholders to compel them to pay him a part of the unpaid and outstanding stock of the stock held by such stockholders; that said Payson has instituted suits against petitioners as stockholders for the pretended purposes as aforesaid, which suits are now pending, and that he is now making every effort in his power to obtain judgment against petitioners, and gives out that he will obtain them at the present term of the District Court.

Petitioners therefore pray that said Payson, acting, or claiming to act, as Assignee in bankruptcy of the Republic Insurance Company, may be restrained, by injunction of the Court, from proceeding any further against petitioners in said suits at law now pending against them by said Payson; and that an order may be entered setting aside and declaring as void and of no effect all the proceedings which have been had or taken since the filing of Hanna's petition, and that petitioners may have such other and further relief as the nature of the case may require and may be agreeable to the Court.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The case of Greenebaum v. Reynolds occupied the attention of Judge Rogers since last Thursday. Greenebaum, owning the premises No. 536 Wabash avenue, leased them to Reynolds for one year, ending May 1, 1873. After having taken possession he at once showed a hostile front, claiming to own the property, and offered for $16,000, under a verbal contract, and without the payment of any money except the sum of $50, paid on the lease, which payment defendant claimed was changed into a payment on the purchase. The landlord proceeded at once to forfeit the lease for non-payment of rent due for May and June, 1872, and this case was now before the jury, whether the relation of landlord and tenant existed, or whether Reynolds had taken possession as a purchaser. The plaintiff, Vice-President of the Livingston County National Bank at Portia, Ill., denied the sale to Reynolds, and claimed the defense to be a wicked conspiracy to keep him out of his property without paying rent. The case was hotly and ably contested on both sides, Adolph Moses and Ed. Payson representing the plaintiff, and Messrs. Knowlton & Humphreville the defendant. The jury, after short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant must now seek other quarters, unless he be granted a new trial and appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

A RATHER ECCENTRIC WILL.

In the Circuit Court, Mrs. Martha Long files a bill in chancery against Wm. D. Long, Lucy, Stephen L., William L., Theodosia P., and Richard Breckenridge. Petitioner is the widow of the late Col. Long, who died in 1871, leaving behind him considerable real estate. By his will the Colonel left the estate and all his worldly goods to his wife, after whose death they were to be divided among the children and the children's children, a proviso of the will stating that the bequests shall be null and void in the event of any heir becoming an inebriate, or in anyway incapable of taking care of him or herself. The widow now seeks for power, which the will did not provide her with, to sell the property, or so much of it as may be necessary to provide the family with the means of support. A strange proviso in the will was to the effect that if the heirs did not live in the old homestead at Alden, it was the testator's as a bequest to the city, and to be used as a female seminary, but was never to contain more than fifteen students at a time.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Michael Weldinger, a bankrupt, it appearing to the Court that the only creditor proving claim consents, it is ordered that adjudication be set aside and vacated, and petition dismissed, unless objections are filed within ten days.

In the matter of Joseph Parker, P. Ayer, John T. Bird, Thomas Padgett, and Albertus Von Estate, on motion of bankrupts by R. E. Jenkins, attorney, the application of bankrupts to discharge was postponed until Monday next.

In the matter of D. J. Scott, a bankrupt, all parties consenting, the adjudication is dismissed unless objections are filed within ten days; all property in the Marshal's hands to be delivered to debtors.

The case of Edward L. Upton, Assignee, v. Fredeneda Brandt was dismissed yesterday by Judge Drummond at complainant's cost, for want of equity.

In the matter of George W. and Allen B. Misley, their admission of an act of bankruptcy as to non-payment of commercial paper, was yesterday filed, and they were adjudicated bankrupts by confession.

In the matter of Charles W. Woodward, a bankrupt, a meeting was held in Register Hibbard's office yesterday, and a dividend of 7 per cent was declared.

In the matter of O. S. Noyes and A. F. Housley, bankrupts, a general meeting of the creditors of the estate has been called, to be held at the office of Register A. B. Coon, at Marengo, on the 12th of June next.

In the matter of the United States Brick Machine Company, the attorneys were paid $225 for fees and disbursements.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Caleb C. Davis brings a suit in trespass on the case, in the Circuit Court, against W. Hodge and L. M. Jewell; damages, $5,000.

Mary E. Rand, administration estate of late G. W. Rand, files a praecipe in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against W. W. Brown; damages, $4,000.

In the Criminal Court, the case of D. James Leary was taken up. Prisoner was charged with a forgery, consisting of altering the date of a $100 judgment note from one year to one day after date. The case excited considerable interest.

The case of Procter and Gamble v. Sam W. McBride was tried in the United States District Court yesterday. Plaintiff sued to recover damages for and to obtain an injunction restraining defendants from imitating their trademark. Plaintiffs are soap makers, turning out an article which they style the "German Mottled Soap," ornamenting each cake with a starry device; defendants are selling the "German Mottled Soap" with a somewhat similar trademark.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,024—Lambert & Kinkle v. George J. Kelsey, H. G. Shoemaker, J. P. Toule, and William H. Smith; bill for dissolution of copartnership, and injunction. 7,025—Appeal. 7,026—George D. Lincoln v. L. Sherman Hall and William J. Pope, surviving partners of Munro D. Sherman, deceased; petition to restore judgments. 7,027—David Carroll, administrator of Andrew W. Carroll, deceased; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,028—Edward v. Elizabeth Lockwood; divorce on ground of desertion. 7,029—Robert, and Richard Meadowcroft v. Elisha Leed, $500. 7,030—Caleb C. Davis v. William Hodge and L. M. Jewell; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,031—Martha Long v. William D. Long, Lucy, Stephen L., William L., Theodosia P., and Richard Breckenridge, and the other unknown heirs of Stephen H. Long, deceased; bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,437—Peter v. Elvira Swartwout; divorce on ground of impotency. 43,438—Charles Oelsche v. A. Wilde; assumpsit, $500. 43,439—Thomas Wimmill v. George C. Knight; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,440—Louise v. Charles Booker; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,441—Mary E. Rand, administratrix of estate of the late George W. Rand, v. H. M. Brown; assumpsit, $4,000. 43,442—Xenas Coleman et al. v. H. L. Stewart; assumpsit, $300. 43,443—John L. Gerber v. Asa Vail et al.; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,444—Appeal. 43,445—Elizabeth v. John Pyre; divorce for cruelty. 43,445—Minerva v. Henry Burwell; divorce on ground of drunkenness. 43,447—John B. Smith et al. v. David and Hugh Henry; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,448—Same v. C. J. Bishop and Hart, P. Hubbard; assumpsit, $1,800. 43,449—Daniel F. Orbly et al. v. James F. Weber; assumpsit, $500.

MUST LIVE TO HANG.

The Frying-Pan Murderer Attempts to Commit Suicide.

During the past few days Philip Brown, the head-centre of the frying-pan tragedy, has been very moody, and behaving altogether in a manner that caused some little uneasiness among the jail officials, who are ever very careful of the prisoners' health, especially of such notables as murderers and the higher class of kleptomaniacs. The cause of his peculiar conduct was a mystery to all the keepers, and the general opinion prevailing was that he had got hold, by some means or other, of an overdose of whisky, and his eccentricities were simply the peculiar way in which intoxication showed itself in his case. Matters getting worse, however, and his eyes rolling in a way which, even in a negro, was quite startling, a fellow countryman of his was put in with him to try and unravel the mystery. He did so. In a short time he gave hints that he would just as soon go back to his own cell (Brown is pretty much dreaded among his fraternity), and on arriving there he handed Mr. Folts a chemical via which he had by the exercise of his peculiar art, adroitly purloined from Brown. It turned out to contain half an ounce of morphine, with which, doubtless, the unfortunate man intended to commit suicide, judging by the words he let fall when he found that the poison had been taken away from him. At present Brown is suffering considerably from nervous prostration, which has set in since the effects of the anodyne had passed away. A close watch is now kept on him, and his friends will find it hard work to again supply him with the means of postponing *sine die* his trial, which is to begin at the Criminal Court to-morrow morning.

DE KALB COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of DeKalb County, Ill., met at Sycamore, May 16. The Hon. Z. V. Randall presided. M. B. Castle, C. W. Marsh, W. W. Sedgwick, I. V. Randall, H. L. Boies, George Brown, and John Syme were chosen delegates to the Judicial Convention at Marengo, and were instructed to cast the vote of DeKalb County for the Hon. Charles Kellum. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of DeKalb County, in convention assembled, express our hearty condemnation of the iniquitous back-salary grab of our late Congress, and that we will support no men for offices who participated in it.

Resolved, That we, the people of this State, are its sovereigns; that we will not submit to the tyrannical demands of the railroad-monopolists, nor concede to them the right to tax us what they please for the use of lines of public means of communication, which have become the public highways of the nation.

Resolved, That we bid the farmers god-speed in their recent efforts to organize their class into one compact, solid body, as thus only can they exercise in public affairs that influence which their numbers and intelligence entitle them to.

Resolved, That the Judicial branch of our Government is but the just expone nt of what should be the rule of conduct in a well-regulated State, and adapted to the wants and necessities of the times; that there should be a degree of flexibility in it that will at all times admit of such adaptation, rather than an iron rule founded on the precedents made necessary by a former age.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, this county, through its Board of Supervisors, should refuse to receive the money sent to the County Treasurer as our portion of the back-salary grab, and that it should be returned to Mr. Farnsworth.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Great preparations are being made to celebrate properly our forthcoming Jubilee. Allow me to suggest that the hundred thousand clerks, and others employed in the city, should be given a half-holiday on one of the days, whereon they may celebrate the occasion with becoming spirit. If through the medium of your paper, you would advocate this idea for adoption by employers, I feel sure you would be doing more to insure the success of the Jubilee, than any one thing else possibly could do. Yours truly, LOYALTY.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1873.

Who Buys a Piano?

We have some new pianos that have been rented from three to six months.

Also, a few that have had the outside cases injured in moving.

These will be sold at the very lowest prices—from $200 to $300.

A splendid opportunity to purchase a good, durable instrument, as every piano will be warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Call and see them at our new place of business—*the finest piano warerooms in the world*,

Root's Temple of Music,

Corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

Humboldt Park Residence Association.

The members of the above Association are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their rooms, on Thursday, May 22, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering the propriety of disposing by lottery of all the unsold lots not disposed of in the 40 acres on Division street, bordering Humboldt Park on the east.

C. PROSSNING, Secretary.

The Tremont House Sale.

The Tremont sale began yesterday. The company was large, although there was the usual animation that always attends Butters' sales. The prices are far below Mr. Drake's expectations. The sale will be continued to-day.

Burnett's Kalliston

removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

Civil-Service Reform.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, May 18.

The appointment of Gen. Robert N. McLaren as United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota, is another indication that the vaunted Civil-Service Reform will prove a delusion. His principal competitor for the position was J. R. Cleveland, who has performed the duties of the office during the incumbency of Mr. Augustus Armstrong, and was recommended for the appointment by Judges Miller, Dillon and Nelson, on account of experience and peculiar qualifications. But Gen. McLaron, who has no practical knowledge of the duties of a United States Marshal, secured the recommendation of our Congressmen, and received the appointment, on the ground of partisan services, being virtual head of the Republican State Central Committee, and principal manager of the political machinery of the party. We do not wish to condemn the appointment; but merely mention these facts, that a just estimate may be formed of the sincerity of Gen. Grant's often expressed determination to observe the rules adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners, for the appointment of Federal officers.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

Further Arrangements for the Decoration of the Soldiers' Graves on the 30th inst.

The General Committee having charge of the arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves on the 30th inst. met at the Gardner House last evening, Gen. McArthur in the chair. There were about fifty members present, including quite a number of ladies.

The sub-committee to procure flowers, flags, etc., reported that they had contracted for 142 boxes and 54½ crates of flowers, and that 3,000 pounds of evergreens had been donated. These, with others which were expected to be presented, were thought to be sufficient to decorate all the graves reported—about 800. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan had kindly furnished ten garrison flags, and a similar number of storm flags, and promised to loan a stand of regimental colors for the stands in the cemeteries. Col. Baldwin had given 300 small flags; these, with what were left over last year, will give a "marker" for every soldier's grave. A donation of six barrels of evergreens from Mrs. R. Burroughs, was thankfully received. The Committee thought it was necessary to secure rooms at once, so that wreaths, crosses, etc., could be made.

After some discussion, the Committee was authorized to secure a room in some convenient locality.

Major Woods, Marshal of Rose Hill Cemetery, reported that he had selected as his aids, Capt. James Stewart, Capt. John Stevens, Capt. John Gregg, Capt. Louis J. Lull, and Surgeon H. W. Boyd.

Col. Baldwin, Marshal of Graceland Cemetery, reported that he had made arrangements to mark the soldiers' graves and to erect a stand; also that he had appointed as his aids Lieut.-Col. F. A. Beatty, Maj. Wood, Capt. Derrickson, Capt. Swan, Capt. E. Hamilton, Capt. G. A. Busse, Capt. Peter Hand, Capt. F. Busse, Lieut. J. M. Johnson, and Capt. Norman E. Hunn.

On motion, Ransom Post, G. A. R., was authorized to take charge of the flags, etc., left after the graves were decorated, and preserve them until next year.

It was decided to make a distinction between soldiers and sailors' graves, but the device is yet to be agreed upon.

Some discussion ensued in regard to a discrimination in the decorations, but as the general desire seemed to be to decorate all the cemeteries alike, it was decided to do so.

It was announced that the German military organizations had agreed to defer their parade on the 25th inst. and participate in the decoration procession.

The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The average daily sale of stamps at the Post-Office amounts to $3,000.

The fact is not generally known that the Twenty-second street and Union Park cars run, when there is time, to Wood street, four blocks beyond the Park.

An ominous notice appears in the Post-Office: "No more vacancies in the Post-Office Department," which must freeze the marrow of the hopeful office-seekers.

Jake Bessunger is not going to play the four-ball game any more just now, and will play no more on a small table, as he is going to prepare for the three-ball tournament.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for building an iron gallery and stairway for the engine-room of the Water-Works to Clark & Raffen for $1,895.

Since the last census of dogs in this city, eleven have been added to the number, which is now 131. The trade in vagrant curs this season promises to be heavy.

Sheppard S. Wilmer was examined before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon, on a charge of smuggling a quantity of buffalo-robes into the United States, from Canada. He was held for further examination in $5,000 bail.

Officer Wyman yesterday afternoon arrested a well-known pickpocket named John Heany, on the suspicion of picking the pocket of a lady in a State street car on Saturday. The lady identifies him as being in the car, and his well-known character makes it probable that he committed the theft.

A number of directory men were busy, about the end of April, taking the addresses of parties living in the West End. The question naturally arises whether, now that the May movings have taken place, the same men had not better do the same work over again.

Fred Schroeder was examined before Justice Bunyon, yesterday morning, on the charge of forgery, and acknowledged his guilt, and was sent to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000. It appears that Schroeder made a note for $150, signed by John Myer, who was a myth, which he sold to John Kramer, of No. 569 Arnold street, for $75.

William O'Neil was enticed into a bagnio, at No. 33 West Washington street, yesterday afternoon, and, if he had not been the owner of an uncommon amount of good sense, would have been robbed. He reported the matter to Capt. Lull, who at once ordered the place pulled. Five women and four men were the result of the raid.

A probably fatal accident occurred in front of the North Side Turner Hall, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. A man named John Taubor, fell from the sidewalk to the basement below, a distance of ten feet, alighting upon a pile of flagstones. He was severely bruised about the head, and injured internally. The attending physician, Dr. Lee, pronounced his injuries fatal. The wounded man was taken to the County Hospital.

A few members of the Old People's Home Association met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, but postponed it until the first week in June, when it is hoped there will be a larger meeting. An informal discussion on the subject of a new site for the Home was had, and each person present was appointed a committee to make inquiries concerning suitable lots in the different divisions of the city.

Capt. Lull is bound to put down the base ball nuisance in the West End. On Sunday he raided among the irreligious devotees of the national game with three Sergeants and sixteen men, breaking up several games, and arresting three players. They attempted to go off on the "fly," but the Captain made a "triple play," secured his men, and bandcuffed them, just to make sure.

The extraordinary industry of the members of the Common Council is to be remarked. To-morrow afternoon the Committee on Railroads will meet in the City Clerk's office at 2 o'clock. An hour later three other Committees—those of Gaslights, Harbors and Bridges, and Streets and Alleys of the South Division—will wrangle for the possession of the room. The ultimate object of the Railroad Committee is the rolling-mills again.

The *Journal* man, in utter contempt and defiance of all geographers, persists in locating Khiva in Africa. The same stubbornness and contempt of precedent leads this chap to put down Moville as a French port, while the modern geographies persist in locating it on the coast of Ireland. This must be the perverse individual who informed the public, but a short time since, that Shakspeare was the author of "Richelieu."

A daring theft was yesterday committed at the corner of Adams and Peoria streets. A lady named Mrs. Mills, of No. 226 Monroe street, had made some purchases in Johnson's grocery store, at the corner of the streets referred to, and was passing out of the store with her pocket-book in her hand, when a well-dressed young man stepped up and, snatching the purse, ran east on Adams street. He was pursued, but not caught. The pocket-book contained $50, and is a serious loss to its owner. The circumstance should warn ladies of the insecurity of the common habit of carrying purses in their hands.

Edward Scanlan, formerly residing near Hyde Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, visited the Fair at Burlington Hall, Chicago, on Monday evening, in company with his married daughter, Mrs. Nesb. They left for home on the 11 p. m. Hyde Park train, he getting out at South Park Station, near his home, and she going on to Grand Crossing, where she lives. Early yesterday morning his body was found in a pool of water, face down, under the cattle guard, and under the railroad track, only a few feet from where he left the cars the night before. No marks of struggle or violence were to be found on the ground or on the body. An inquest was held by Justice Horne, acting as Coroner, after which deceased's son-in-law, Adam Neeb, took charge of the remains.

The Commissioners appointed to ascertain the value of the old Post-Office site and building, and the city lot at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, and to report a basis of exchange, have concluded their labors, and the report, as soon as it is signed, will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commissioners refuse to divulge their conclusion, considering that it is their duty to keep it secret; but it may be announced that they believed, from the evidence adduced, that the Post-Office lot and building was worth about as much as the old Bridewell lot, and have decided to recommend that the exchange be made on even terms. The abstracts of title of the Government lot are already in the city, and when those of the city are examined, the transfer will be made. Within two weeks at the farthest the city will be in possession of the Post-Office lot, and shortly afterward the work of fixing up the building for the public library will probably be commenced.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. It appears from the report of the Sanitary Superintendent that last week there were 147 deaths—86 males and 61 females. The total number is seven less than the preceding week. There were 19 deaths by convulsions, 12 by small-pox and consumption, and 7 by bronchitis. The mean temperature was 52 degrees, and the rainfall 15-100 of an inch. The decrease in mortality is among decedents over 20 years of age, and males. The highest death-rate is in the Nineteenth Ward, and the lowest in the Tenth. Thirty-one new cases of small-pox and varioloid were reported, being nine less than for the preceding week. For the same time last year, forty-nine were reported. There were three more deaths than for the preceding week, and, for the first time this year, more than for the same time last year.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. C. Black, of Champaign, is at the Gardner.

Bodlem Whetham, Esq., of England, is at the Gardner.

S. S. Gilbert, Esq., of Shanghae, China, is at the Gardner.

Gen. F. D. Sewall, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

William McKeyes, Manchester, England, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. M. C. Johnson, of Woodstock, is at the East Side Briggs.

The Hon. E. E. Elmore, of Fort Howard, Wis., is at the Gault House.

Norman Finite left the West Side Briggs House last night for St. Louis.

S. S. Merrill, Esq., General Manager Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Joseph Vilas, President of the Milwaukee & Manitowoc Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Maj. J. B. Fleming, Illinois State Penitentiary Commissioner, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Dr. J. S. C. Bennett, of Coldwater, Mich., is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

D. B. Canfield, Esq., Philadelphia, publisher of the *American Law Register*, is at the Gardner.

James H. Howe, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is at the Sherman.

Mayor Medill has returned; his office is cleaner than it was, and his clerk expectorates over a new piece of matting of a gaudy pattern.

Mr. H. H. Gardner, of the popular Gardner House, will sail for Europe, with his family, in the steamship Calabria, from New York, next Saturday.

Gen. G. W. Cass, President, J. F. De Lainle, L. H. Myer, J. L. Ludlum, John B. Jervis, John M. Harding, Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, are at the Sherman.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: A. F. Roberts, W. S. Wallace, G. E. Garlock, New York; Dr. J. W. Terrace, St. Paul; J. M. Bailey, Danbury, Conn.; F. H. Wilkins, Burlington, Vt.

The following were at the Gault House yesterday: J. C. Chandler, Milwaukee; E. G. Newhall, Detroit; G. B. Rogers, Detroit; J. B. Billings, Montreal; M. W. Downy, Plymouth; Dr. H. W. Wales, Lanark.

The Hon. Charles E. Gorham, General Manager, C. D. Gorham, Superintendent, and the Hon. F. Slataher, Chief Engineer, of the West Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, are at the Gault House.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: Lowell Mason, New York; Charles Collins, Cleveland; Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia; W. S. Brookhouse, Salem, Mass.; William Young and wife, San Francisco.

The following were at the East Side Briggs House yesterday: L. Carmichael, Tamah City, Ia.; H. A. Lee, John S. Hawley, New York; James Wilson, Bethlar, Ohio; W. S. Wycoff, Texas; C. A. Chapin, Newark, N. J.; J. A. Stanwood, Gardner, Me.

Mr. Charles H. Harrington, the talented city editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, of Denver, Col., is in the city visiting his many friends here. The latter are doing their best to make him comfortable, and follow the example of hospitality set by him toward Chicago newspaper men in the shadow of the mountains.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House: William Smith and wife, Miss Porter, England; H. H. Ray, Duluth; Dr. E. E. Collins, Duluth; L. W. Winchester and wife, New York; James E. Pater, New Bedford, Mass.; N. H. Dodge, Madison; Theo. Tames, St. Louis; E. B. Collins, Momence; J. W. Smith, Liverpool; L. D. Kern, Terre Haute; Col. W. B. Allen, Aurora; Willard Lamb, Green Bay; Geo. S. Dana, Lincoln; and E. H. Eyer, Delavan.

Sergt. James Garrity, of the Madison Street Police Station, departed for New York last evening, whence he will sail for Ireland next Saturday. Sergt. Garrity has long been known as an efficient officer, one who has performed his duty fearlessly and honorably. In sixteen years he has had but one leave of absence, and that was of short duration. He has reserved his pleasure to be taken at one mouthful. He will be kindly remembered during his absence by many friends, who will give him a warm greeting when he returns.

The Khedive has eighty children.

Jones, Nevada Senator, is visiting in Cleveland, O., where he used to live.

Prof. Peters has named the last two planets discovered by him, Antizone and Electra.

Col. Mortimer O'Kean, an old citizen, well known in Southern Illinois, died at his residence in Olney a few days since.

John E. Coppinger, of Alton, Ill., has been indicted for being interested in city contracts while holding the office of Alderman.

Gen. Giles A. Smith and Cyrus Jones, of Towanda, Ill., have purchased a splendid "ranche" near San Jose, Cal.,

Capt. Douglas Pope has been appointed Auditor of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, vcie Joseph Lane, resigned.

The beautiful Princess Theresa, of Oldenburg, jilted a big Grand Duke, out of desire to wed a handsome but obscure music-teacher. So the punctilious Czar elevated the music-teacher to the dignity of a Baron.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, affirms that "There is a fundamental, pervading difference between all men and all women, which extends to their minds as much as to their bodies." Prof. Agassiz adds that they need a different diet.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren last Friday gave a lunch party at her residence in Washington in honor of Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, the well-known authoress. Mrs. Phelps is upwards of 80 years of age, but bears her years remarkably well, as witness the fact that she has written a new book within a year.

Gen. Sheridan, by all the accounts of the late army reunion at New Haven, was shown to be emphatically "the soldiers' pet;" for, while Grant was applauded and Sherman drew cheers, as did every mention of Hancock, the enthusiastic spirit of the hour was poured lavishly over "Little Phil" as not only the dashing soldier but gay comrade, who, as he said himself, "had come here on a bum, and did not know where he should bring up."

On the evening of the 15th inst., Mr. L. E. Conger, a well-known banker, of Dexter, Ia., started, with his wife, on a visit to his old home in Massachusetts. He was in good health and spirits. When the train was about passing Commerce Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. having just retired to the sleeping-car,—he fell out of the berth to the floor of the car, dead. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

Here is a cheering estimate of character of Senator Timothy O. Howe, which comes from the Brooklyn *Eagle*: "Mr. Howe, a Senator who, like Conkling, escapes the religibility of Mr. Edmunds, by having begun a new term since the judicial salaries were raised, is hardly to be thought of for the Chief Justiceship. He is a pure, prolix, serenely stupid man, who does not think the Republican party does things because they are right, but who thinks things are right because the Republican party does them. A curious compound of a Christian and a grandmother, the mention of his name for the place seems to give a gentle, not a malicious, element of comedy to the situation."

JUBILEE NOTES.

The Depot Coliseum---The Jubilee Ball Preparations, Etc.

The changes and transformations in the great depot commence to-day, and the improvised Coliseum will be in readiness for such rehearsals as may be necessary next week. The preparations for the Jubilee Ball are going forward, and the invitations will be in the hands of the managers on Saturday. No tickets to the ball will be procurable except on an invitation signed by one of the managers. The price of the Jubilee Concert tickets, $1 each, has only been made possible by the generosity of the railroad companies in giving up their great depot free of rent. The arrangements for the grand orchestra are so nearly complete that full programmes can shortly be announced.

The three Park Boards are studying a concerted plan for the exhibition of the entire park and boulevard system of the city.

Every day adds largely to the list of applications for rooms at the hotels during Jubilee week. The landlords are getting ready to add large transient accommodations for guests. We are glad to notice that the street improvements are getting along very well, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Clark street is being put in fine condition. Street cleaning is making good progress.

A suggestion has been made that among the features of jubilee week the corner-stone of the great Inter-State Exposition building on the lake shore be laid. It would be a most fitting occasion could it be made practicable, to thus prominently place in the minds of our thousands of visitors the great enterprise which is to be the marvel and pride of our citizens. It would thus make of the brief period of June Jubilee what it really is, but the prelude to the grander event in October.

The books have arrived for the Jubilee chorus, and the chorus Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Butterfield has announced the first rehearsal, which will take place on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Union Park Congregational Church. Those singers who have not registered their names should do so at once, as the books will soon be closed. It will be a good opportunity for those who have not yet done so to attend this rehearsal and be initiated. The comfort of the singers is in good hands and will be carefully attended to. Singers will have free admission, and reserved seats. Further information can be obtained at Jubilee Headquarters.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Desperate Affray at a Thornton Wedding---One Man Believed to Be Fatally Injured.

On Sunday night last a serious affray took place at Thornton, a Holland settlement, in this county, which will probably result in the death of a young man named Mead. The disgraceful affair was the finale to a wedding which took place in the town at the time referred to. The nuptials were witnessed by a large number of railway employes, who went out from this city. Beer flowed freely during the progress of the wedding, and, when morning began to appear, there were few sober persons in the party. Early in the evening Mead and a young man named Fred. Long had disputed between themselves regarding some trivial matter. About 2 o'clock in the morning, Mead, becoming enraged at some remark made by Long, struck the latter in the face. The blow was returned, and then reiven, and, finally, Long's friends fell upon Mead, and so brutally beat him that his death is momentarily expected. The fatal injury is a fracture of the skull, produced by a club, which was used freely by a party whose whereabouts is not known. Long is employed as a brakeman by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Company, and was arrested by Detective Dennis Simmons, at their depot, yesterday morning, and is now in prison at the Central Station. D. J. Mead, a brother of the injured man, was in the city yesterday afternoon, and stated that his brother has been unconscious ever since Sunday morning. The affair has caused much excitement in Thornton, where Mead is highly regarded.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Batavia.....May 14 | Russia.....May 21
Calabria.....May 24 | Java.....May 28
Parthia.....May 31 | Cuba.....June 4

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 curr'y. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $30.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian ports at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and Mediterranean. Saloon rates from $80; Steerage, British and Irish ports cost, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow, THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, E. D., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 3,500 tons.....Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 18.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL.

Coal Reduced.

We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.

C. H. DYER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

J. M. Wallace this day retires from the firm of Wallace Bros., Boatmen; to this date will be settled by him.
R. S. Wallace and J. Q. Savage will continue the General Commission Business under the same name and style, at 10 Exchange Building.

J. M. WALLACE,
R. S. WALLACE,
J. Q. SAVAGE.

May 20, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted-st., near Madison.

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From 514 Broadway, New York.

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TO-DAY AT

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Victims." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Our American Cousin." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination. Afternoon and evening.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH'S PATENT Radical Cure Truss. Spinal curvatures, bow legs, club feet, etc., mechanically treated. Trusses, braces, supporters, etc. All instruments guaranteed. Competent female in attendant. MARSH & BOWLES, 158 Washington-st.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
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If your bowels are costive,
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If you feel drowsy,
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If you are low spirited,
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If you have a sick headache,
TRY THEM.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you have been drinking freely, on reaching home take your Mandrake Pills. You will have a good appetite for breakfast and not feel any effects of the liquor.
TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in Liver Complaints, Consumption of the Lungs, etc.

MANDRAKE PILLS
are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness at the stomach; but, when given for Dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many diseases, and that when it is diseased, or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthful action of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast, and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming and distressing symptoms indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, debility, and depression, which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, May 21, 1873.

The Farmer's Convention in the Thirteenth Circuit nominated the Hon. N. J. Pillsbury for Circuit Judge. Mr. Pillsbury had already received the people's nomination for the office.

Three of the eight sloops-of-war which Congress directed Secretary Robeson to add to the navy are to be built in private yards. The others will be built in the different navy-yards. Three of them are to be built of iron, the rest of wood, and all will be screw-propellers.

Gov. Dix thinks that to include beer and cider in prohibitory liquor laws can have no other effect than to increase the use of stronger drinks, and thereby swell the very evils of intemperance which such legislation seeks to lessen. For this reason he has vetoed the Local-Option bill lately passed by the Legislature.

Decoration Day, in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, should be celebrated by the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers only. They discountenance the proposal that both the North and the South should join alike on that day in paying tributes of affection to their soldier dead, and announce that any attempt to strew flowers on the graves of "the Rebel dead" at Arlington will not be tolerated.

An attempt was made in the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Baltimore yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which it was decided that the Church should take part in the Centennial Celebration. This movement was made by the Southern members, who oppose any participation by the Church in a political and secular affair like the Centennial. They failed by ten votes to obtain a reconsideration, but will try other means to carry their point.

Chicago has narrowly escaped being made the refuge of the colored fiend Jackson, who committed the horrible Thompson-street murder in New York last Saturday night. He was accidentally discovered yesterday hiding in the cellar of a negro thieves' resort, in that city, with a gash four inches long in his throat. He told his discoverer that he intended to leave that night for Chicago, but the latter disclosed his whereabouts to the police, who have frustrated his design of going West.

Three hundred delegates, representing thirteen States, were present at the opening session of the Governor's Convention at Atlanta. The Convention is called to discuss the Georgia Canal scheme for giving the producers of the Mississippi Valley communication with the Atlantic seaboard by a series of canals connecting the navigable waters of the Tennessee, the Coosa, and the Cumulgee Rivers, which would afford continuous navigation from the Mississipp River to the ocean. The Convention has resolved to confine its deliberations to the question of cheap transportation.

Comstock, the young dry goods clerk of New York who has found his mission in exterminating the obscene literature business, has got George Francis Train into trouble. At his instance, Train was sued for publishing indecent matter in the *Train Ligue*. The trial closed yesterday by Train's acquittal, not as innocent, but as irresponsible on account of insanity. The verdict was no sooner pronounced than the presiding Judge issued an order committing him to the insane asylum. This was done with an alacrity which it would be a great satisfaction to see displayed in cases when acquittals for murder are granted on the similar ground of insanity.

The farmers have, in the Supreme Court of this State, ex-Gov. Palmer says, in the correspondence published elsewhere, a faithful and discreet guardian of their rights that secures their final triumph in the combat with the railroad corporations. The decisions which it has made on the questions of the relations of those bodies to the people are a guarantee that popular rights will be protected by the courts. He presents a review of these decisions, giving a succinct statement of the law of the State as it now stands concerning the respective and relative rights of the people and the railroads, and concludes by expressing his belief that it is far better for the farmers to trust their cause to juries and Judges than to appeal either to Congress or the State Legislature for the enactment of arbitrary tariffs of charges.

Sir George Etienne Cartier, who died in London yesterday, was a Canadian by the double right of his birth and his descent from Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. He has been a leader of the French-Canadian Conservative party ever since his election to the Canadian Parliament in 1848, and under the old Canadian Government was Provincial Secretary. Attorney-General for Lower Canada twice, and Prime Minister for four years, from 1858 to 1862. He was made Minister of Militia on the formation of the Dominion Government in 1867. He was one of the delegates to England on the questions of Confederation and the Inter-Colonial Railway in 1865, and again in 1866. In 1868, he visited England again, to arrange a settlement of the differences that had arisen between Nova Scotia and the other North American Colonies on the subject of union. He was 69 years of age.

The explanation given of Charles Francis Adams' misconception of the relations between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward is, that he was out of the country during the critical period he discussed in his oration at Albany, and had no oportunity for direct observation of the part which Mr. Seward really played. However this may be, there is no danger that his errors will not be speedily corrected by those who were personal witnesses of the relations between the President and the Secretary of State. In addition to the others who have come forward to correct Mr. Adams' misstatements, Secretary Welles is getting his story ready. It will be interesting, among other things, it is said, for its proof that Mr. Adams was appointed Minister to England only at the urgent request of Secretary Seward, who had great difficulty in dissuading the President from appointing Mr. Dayton.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, in spite of continued bad weather. Mess pork was more active, and 20c per brl lower, closing at $16.00 cash, and $16.40 @16.45 seller July. Lard was moderately active, and 20c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.65 for winter, and $7.80 for summer rendered. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs, 8¾@8¾c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and ¼c lower, closing at 5¼c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was active and steady. Wheat was quiet, and 1@2c lower, closing at $1.33 cash, and $1.29½ seller June. Corn was moderately active, and 1@1½c lower, closing at 38¾c cash, and 39¼c seller June. Oats were more active and 1c lower, closing at 31¾c cash, and 32¾c seller June. Rye was quiet and firm at 70c. Barley was quiet and unchanged at 71 @80c for No. 2. The stocks of grain in store in this city on Saturday last were 513,947 bu wheat, 4,814,064 bu corn, 1,385,399 bu oats, 264,540 bu rye, 88,805 bu barley. Total, 7,066,837 bu, or 1,697,856 bu less than a week previously. Hogs opened weak and lower, but closed firm at $4.55@5.00. Cattle and sheep were fairly active.

DRUMMOND ON PERKINS.

The opinion of Judge Drummond, ordering the United States District Court to remove Norman C. Perkins as Assignee of the State Insurance Company in bankruptcy, and to appoint his successor, is of importance to the public in establishing certain principles that will apply to numerous other cases of a similar nature now in controversy. The general history of the case is pretty well known to the public. The firm of George C. Smith & Co. was interested both in the State Insurance Company and in the National Loan and Trust Company—the latter a banking institution. There was, at the time of the fire, on deposit in the Banking Company to the credit of the Insurance Company the sum of $300,000—a fact which was not known generally among the policy-holders of the Company. The losses of the State Insurance Company in the fire largely exceeded its assets. Proceedings were instituted in the State Courts to wind up its affairs, and Mr. Hurlbut, the President of the Company, was appointed Receiver. Application was then made to the United States District Court to have the Company declared a bankrupt. This being done, Mr. Norman C. Perkins was elected Assignee by the majority of the creditors. Mr. Perkins was believed to have acted as Attorney for the Smiths, who were alleged to have been engaged largely in buying up policies at from 10 to 17 cents on the dollar, either directly or through agents. Subsequent to the appointment of Mr. Perkins as Assignee, and after he had assumed the position, several petitions were filed asking his removal on various grounds. Judge Drummond examines the testimony in one of these applications very closely, and bases his order for the removal of Mr. Perkins mainly upon the fact that this gentleman, while acting as the representative of the creditors, who were policy-holders, had studiously withheld from them all information concerning the $300,000 deposit to the credit of the Company. That is to say, he betrayed the interests of the creditors of the Company, whose representative he was, into the hands of those who were engaged in buying up policies at a low rate, and who had knowledge of this deposit. Judge Drummond's comment upon the behavior of Perkins is the most refreshing blast of righteous indignation that has come from the Bench in many a day. In the opinion of Judge Blodgett, refusing the application for removal, he said in effect that he had long known Mr. Perkins, and could not believe him guilty of the unfair dealing charged against him. Judge Drummond, in his opinion, says that the "Court knows nothing about him [*i. e.*, the Assignee] except what appears upon the record," and that "by its showing he cannot stand as an impartial, disinterested Assignee, proper to administer the assets of the Company."

It would have been difficult for Judge Drummond to draw any other inference from the evidence which he recapitulates in his opinion, than that Mr. Perkins was purposely concealing the $300,000 deposit from the inquiring creditors, and consequently misrepresenting the actual value of the policies. There was evidence that Mr. Perkins had said that he did not know what the Company would pay, that many policies could be bought for 10 cents on the dollar, and that he had sold his own policy for that amount,—thereby giving the inquiring policy-holder to understand that it was not probable that the assets of the Company would pay much more than this. It was also in evidence that, in detailing some of the assets, Mr. Perkins had specifically mentioned a bond of $30,000 and a few mortgages, but had not a word to say about the $300,000 cash on deposit in bank; that, at this very time, there was a man in the same office with Mr. Perkins who was buying up the policies at 13 cents on the dollar, and to whom Mr. Perkins referred the creditors for information. The Court also finds in the record that Mr. Perkins gave evasive and unsatisfactory answers to the most direct questions asked him in the Court below. It is difficult to see how any personal acquaintance that Judge Blodgett may have had with Perkins aforetime could offset facts of this nature.

The general value of this decision of Judge Drummond consists in the warning thus given to all men who have been guilty of sharp practices with the money belonging to bankrupt insurance companies intended to defraud the policy-holders of what little is left to them, that their operations will not be tolerated in a court of equity; that they will be made to disgorge, and that those who shall be detected in unfair dealing will be exhibited to the public in their true character. Such a decision was sorely needed in this community, and we believe that Judge Drummond's opinion in the Perkins case foreshadows the judicial treatment of all the insurance grabs growing out of the Chicago fire.

It is worthy of note that Judge Drummond made no reference to the charge publicly brought by the counsel for the appellant, to the effect that Judge Blodgett was himself a stockholder in the State Insurance Company.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

At last, a gleam of common sense appears in the action of the Common Council with reference to the new Court-House plans, or at least, one member of the Council has had the good sense to suggest a reasonable method of arriving at some definite result. What has been done hitherto has been the merest child's play, the result of which has only shown the inability of the several Committees to decide upon a plan, as might have been known at the outset. Forty-nine plans were originally submitted, good, bad, and indifferent. These forty-nine plans were immediately reduced to eighteen, in a haphazard way; these eighteen to nine, the nine to six. The Committee then took the six plans and began their search for the best one, which resulted in bringing the whole forty-nine in competition again. Another sifting process commenced, which had a similar ending, leaving the Committee with a specified number of plans on hand, and with the same consummate inability to decide upon what they wanted. As every scheme which they have tried leaves them in the same quandary, and as the people are anxious to have a decision sometime before the close of the nineteenth century, the brilliant proposition has now been made by the Joint Committee to select eighteen or twenty of the local architects, who have submitted plans, give them an audience one by one, and let them explain the various plans. The public will object to this scheme *in toto*, for the reason that by the time the eighteen architects got through showing the defects in each other's plans, the Committee will have lapsed into a state of utter idiocy, and be unable to tell a plan of a Court-House from a plan of a windmill. The Court-House plans and the Committee are already sufficiently muddled, without letting eighteen interested architects loose among them to eat each other up, and throw dust in the eyes of the already half-blind Committee. The opinions of such witnesses wouldn't be worth the paper they were written on.

There is only one thing certain in this wilderness of uncertainties, and that is that the Committees of the county and city are as ignorant of architecture as they are of the Targum, and as incapable of deciding upon the merits of the plans as they would be of making a revision of the Bible. It would be the part of modesty for them to say so at once, and let out the job to competent parties, and not continue the Kentucky Block farce any longer. It would not be to their discredit to make such an acknowledgment frankly and openly. Men who have never made architecture a study, further than it enters into the construction of an ordinary dwelling-house, cannot be expected to judge of the merits of an immense and involved edifice, like the proposed Court-House, to cost some millions of dollars, with its innumerable details of elaboration, its intricate divisions and subdivisions, its relations to light, heat, and ventilation, its adaptation to public use, the strength and permanence of materials, and the union of all these features in one harmonious, symmetrical whole. To take a committee at random from the Common Council, who may be good brewers, shoemakers, tailors, haberdashers, or lawyers, and expect them to be able to render a competent decision in a case involving the most technical as well as the most general laws of architecture, is about as sensible as it would be to expect a broker to be a judge of numismatics, or a man who never studied mathematics to make astronomical calculations.

Pending the ignorance and masterly inactivity of the Committees, an opportunity has been offered for the formation of rings in the interests of certain plans. Meritorious plans have been thrust aside. Incompetency and humbug have come to the front. Sleeve-buttons have put in an appearance, and shirt-studs have been strewn about. All sorts of critics have indulged in all sorts of speculations, wise and otherwise, on architecture. All this time, the Committees have gone through the plans, with an appearance of much wisdom and a self-conviction of profound ignorance, and they are to-day where they were when they first started, and where they will continue to be from now to doomsday, if they are expected to make a decision upon the genuine merits of the plans.

Ald. McGrath, at the last meeting of the Council, suggested a plan which will relieve the Committees from the dilemma in which they are placed, and which presents the only feasible method of arriving at an intelligent decision. His suggestion is to place the matter in the hands of experts, and, to accomplish this, he proposes that the Mayor engage three architects, one from New York, one from Baltimore, and one from Philadelphia, and that they shall select the three best plans out of the whole number, which shall be entitled to the prizes. The only conditions governing the action of these experts are, that they shall affirm upon oath that they know none of the plans or authors of the plans, that they have no interest in them, and that they will not listen to any person or persons having suggestions to make concerning them. Under such circumstances as these, it would be possible to obtain not only an intelligent but an honest opinion. In selecting the three experts, care would of course be taken to select respectable men, of acknowledged skill and prominence in the profession. Three such men could not be bought, as their professional pride would prevent it. In a certain way their technical skill and professional ability would be on trial before the whole country. The new Court-House is to cost too much money and involves too heavy a taxation to be trifled with by incompetent Committees or prejudiced architects. The city and county want the best building which can be procured for the money to be expended, for their special uses, and the public does not want to be inflicted with, or pay for, another monstrosity in the public square, in the place of the one whose destruction was the principal compensation for the great fire. Until some better plan can be offered, Ald. McGrath, it seems to us, has made a very timely and a very wise suggestion, which the Committee on Public Buildings will do well to report favorably upon.

A GHOST AT THE BANQUET.

Some people fancy that the tariff question is one of interest chiefly to a few theorists, and certain specially-favored manufacturers, and can be very comfortably avoided by sensible persons. Certain gentlemen of this stripe undertook to avoid it the other day at St. Louis, and, to their disgust, discovered that the shades of our strangled industries, like the ghost of Banquo, would not down at their bidding, but persisted in obtruding their unwelcome and horrid forms at the festivities in honor of visiting Congressmen.

The people of the West demand cheaper transportation for the products of the Mississippi Valley, and the St. Louis people called a convention to consider the methods by which a result so desirable could be attained. They chose a Committee of Arrangements, and it proved that certain fossils of the old Whig variety, and sundry gentlemen who have a taste for dodging everything like controversy, became members thereof. Wherefore they voted that the tariff was not a question pertinent to the subject, and should not be considered. That ghost having been ordered out of sight, the arrangements for the performance went on unobstructed.

But it was desirable to submit to the Convention resolutions and speeches setting forth some idea of existing evils and needed remedies, and, by chance, it happened that there was chosen as Chairman of the Committee to propose resolutions a man of practical and scientific knowledge, a distinguished engineer, who has not the habit of trying to put inconvenient facts out of the way by trying to be ignorant of them. Of necessity, therefore, the inquiry of this gentleman into the real causes of difficulty led him straight to the tariff, and the unhappy Committee of Arrangements in due time was forced, with a dismay which we can readily imagine, to listen to, and to unanimously adopt, resolutions declaring that the trade in ships should be free, that legislation had somehow prevented that use of iron in ships and barges to which every other civilized nation had resorted, and that a remedy should be sought. Had that distinguished engineer pushed his inquiries a step farther, he might have been compelled to offer resolutions somewhat as follows:

Resolved, That as railroad iron requires removal on the average once in thirteen years, while every mile of road built within the last twelve years has been compelled to use in track and rolling stock iron increased in cost by the tariff from 40 per cent in 1861 to 45 per cent in 1872, the necessary cost of transportation by all railroads now in the United States has been thus greatly swelled, and a heavy burden imposed upon all producers and consumers.

Resolved, That the iron monopolists who sell the greater part of the iron produced at St. Louis for $46 to $50 per ton, at the same time actually shipping some portion of their surplus to England for profitable sale, there, ought to be compelled by removal of protective duties and for competition to sell their iron at such rates that the building of iron barges on the Mississippi, and iron steamers for the outward shipment from New Orleans could be profitably undertaken at once, and the cost of transportation by the river be thus materially reduced.

Resolved, That the utter prostration of the American ship-building and shipping, caused by that form of tariff which has never yet failed to injure these interests, has put the commerce of New Orleans wholly at the mercy of foreign shippers, reduced the imports there from $23,000,000 in 1860 to $15,000,000 in 1872, and the number of American vessels entering there from 700 to 300, and, since the lack of inward-bound cargoes forces outward cargoes often to pay a larger freight in order to meet the expense of both trips, has rendered the commerce of New Orleans inadequate for any material relief of the West by the transportation of its products, both for want of a sufficient number of vessels there seeking cargoes, and by reason of enhanced costs of freight.

Resolved, That no plan of river improvement or canal construction will prove adequate for the relief of the Western producers until their worst enemy, the monopoly tariff, which increases the cost of all transportation, drives our shipping from the seas, and checks our natural growth of exports, shall have been uprooted and forever put away into the same charnel-house with slavery, polygamy, and other relics of barbarism.

Whether Capt. Eads would be inclined to accept the phraseology of these resolutions or not, if he is as clear-headed a man as his works as an engineer show him to be, he could not fail to reach conclusions substantially in accord with them.

In 1860, the tonnage of American ships employed in foreign trade was 2,546,237, and in 1872 it had fallen to 1,410,648 tons. In 1860 it was 81-thousandths of a ton *per capita*; in 1870, only 39; in 1871, only 36, and in 1872, only 34 thousandths of a ton *per capita*. Never before, since we achieved freedom on the seas by the War of 1812, has our tonnage been so small in proportion to population. In 1815 it was 101; in 1820, 64; in 1830, 45; in 1840, 53; and in 1860, 69-thousandths of a ton to each inhabitant. Now it is barely one-third as much as thirteen years ago. In 1860, more than 67 per cent of all tonnage entered and cleared at our ports was of our own flag; but in 1872 only 34½ per cent was of our own. In the same period the proportion of British ships entering and clearing at our ports rose from 27 to 52 per cent. In 1860, 20 per cent of all our tonnage was of American bottoms entering and clearing from lake ports, but in 1872 only 10 per cent. The American portion of all tonnage, which entered and cleared from sea ports, was 46 per cent in 1860, and 24 per cent in 1870. We built in 1872, for foreign trade, 11 ships and barks, and 8 steamers, but we sold to foreigners 19 ships and barks and 5 steamers; lost at sea, 61 ships and barks and 5 steamers, and condemned, 3 ships and barks, and 2 steamers; net loss during one year, 72 ships and barks, and 4 steamers. This sort of decrease has been going on ever since the War closed. Our tonnage decreased 203,167 in 1865, 32,078 in 1867, 93,574 in 1868, 113,611 in 1869, 143,939 in 1870, 142,117 in 1871, and 72,625 in 1872.

These are pleasant figures for the study of those who believe that the shortest road to national prosperity is by denying freedom to its industries. We especially commend them to the study of the frightened gentlemen at St. Louis, who tried in vain to dodge the tariff question. Not until they face it like men will they do any very great thing in the way of securing a better outlet for the products of the Mississippi Valley.

THE EVIDENCE IN GEN. VAN BUREN'S CASE.

The case which was reported against Gen. Van Buren, a few days ago, in which it was stated that Sutherland, the New York restaurant man, had been offered a place for an American saloon in the Vienna Exposition on condition that he would divide the profits with Van Buren, has been considerably modified. In a recent interview with Sutherland concerning the matter, he told a reporter that Van Buren used language from which he drew this inference; that he had repeated his conversation with Van Buren to a relative of Secretary Fish; and that the relative of Secretary Fish had reported that Van Buren had actually made an offer of the place for a division of the profits. If Gen. Van Buren has been removed, and disgrace brought upon the American name abroad, upon mere second-handed assertions, the Administration is very seriously to blame in the matter. A case which illustrates the exaggeration of such statements after they have passed through several different persons has occurred in Chicago. It recently came to the knowledge of THE TRIBUNE, in what was regarded a credible manner, that Gen. Van Buren had written a letter to a Chicago exhibitor at the Vienna Exposition, in which he offered to give the exhibitor a preferred place for a consideration of $400 in money. THE TRIBUNE was at the pains of tracing the rumor back to the man who was said to have received such a letter, and it was ascertained that no letter of any kind had ever been received from Gen. Van Buren. The rumor had grown out of the receipt of a circular describing the character of an American catalogue for the Vienna Exposition, and soliciting advertisements. Gen. Van Buren had no connection whatever with this enterprise, which was entirely legitimate in its way, and yet it had been the origin of a rumor fixing an actual case of corruption upon him. In its present condition, the rumor of the Sutherland transaction seems to have been reduced to pretty much the same insignificant attitude, and it is now entirely probable that all the charges, no one of which has assumed any more definite shape than the two instances cited, will finally result in the same fashion. If this shall prove to be the case, the Van Buren disgrace will deserve to be placed on a level with the blackmailing of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., in New York. It will have the same feature of blackening an honest man's character before the world without sufficient cause. The motive will not have been the gain of money to divide among the informers, but it may turn out to have been just as depraved. The injury will be of a more infamous character, since not only Gen. Van Buren's reputation will have been sullied without having given him a chance for defense, but the American reputation for corruption in public office will have been needlessly confirmed abroad. This case of Van Buren's must be thoroughly run down. The Administration must show that it had sufficient evidence of Gen. Van Buren's corruption before removing him; or, if it fail to show this, the case must take its place along with others in which men have been brought into disgrace to serve the selfish purposes of hangers-on of the present Government.

An official report has recently been made to the Prussian Federal Council which shows the steps that have been taken to carry out the law for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany. No Jesuit establishments were found in Lunenburg, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, Reuss, Lippe, the Saxon Duchies, or the Hanse towns. In the other Federal States, the establishments have been completely broken up. In Alsace-Lorraine, the establishments at Strasburg, Issenheim, and Metz have also been dissolved. It is a curious feature of the results of Bismarck's anti-Jesuit policy, that the Jesuits have found a new ally in their opposition, in a most unexpected quarter. The official papers openly accuse the entire Protestant clergy of the eastern provinces of siding with the Ultramontanes. In Pomeranis and Silesia, their opposition to Bismarck is peculiarly bitter, and the religious legislation is far from complete settlement. This new element has increased its difficulties, and may yet lead to serious complications, unless Bismarck relents.

From the tone of our exchanges in all parts of the country, the people by thousands are preparing to come to Chicago during the first week in June. The arrangements for a musical festival and its adjuncts of receptions, ball, and civic shows are being rapidly developed. The great concerts are to occupy two days, and furnish the central feature of an occasion the main purpose of which will be to see and to show Chicago. Our citizens are taking hold in earnest. By concession of two railroad companies their great new passenger-house becomes a jubilee coliseum for Jubilee Gilmore, and the Board of Trade yield their great hall for a jubilee ball-room. Citizens' committees are getting ready for all the offices of attention and hospitality due our visitors, and at the half-rate excursion fares offered throughout the region tributary to Chicago, it may be imagined that during jubilee week the influx will be something unprecedented in the history of the city. Every citizen is interested to understand the importance of the event now near at hand.

One source of the want of success which seems to have attended the Vienna Exposition undoubtedly grows out of the exorbitant prices of living in that city, which have been increased by hotel-keepers and others until they have become an imposition on the traveling public. A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that, at the hotel where he is stopping, a tolerable breakfast costs three florins without wine, or $1.44 in gold. Even the boot-black demands 10 kreuzers for his services, which in ordinary times he would have performed for 3. A rage for money-making and speculation seems to have seized all classes in Vienna. The American Commissioners themselves seem to have been infected with the same mania, and it is rather amusing to read that every privilege of any account in the Exposition has been monopolized by the Austrian Government for purposes of revenue. Human nature is about the same, the world over.

The man with wings has at last been found, and the Darwinians should be happy. M. Harnois-Condamine, a French physiological professor, publishes in the *Revue des Merveilles Scientifiques* an account of a very peculiar family living at Auvergne. A *post-mortem* examination of one of the family showed an unusual lengthening of the clavicle and scapula, and a very great enlargement of the pectoral, dorsal, and abdominal muscles, indicating a change from the human to the bird type. A boy in the family has third eyelids and rudimentary wings, the latter consisting of a triangular flap of the skin, forming a continuous connection between the upper portions of the arms and back,—in fact, "a little lower than the angels." Here is certainly a new departure in species to confirm the Darwinian theory, which the disciples of that creed will not be slow to improve. They may yet evolve for us the perfectly-winged man and make the winged beings who inhabit Figuier's planetary ether a possibility.

Prof. Harrington, who has recently been to Alaska, thinks that it has paid the United States to buy that territory. He brings back a most glowing account of its resources. The value of the annual seal and sea-otter catch is estimated at $425,000 per annum. Cod and salmon are very abundant, and Alaska will probably furnish the whole Pacific Coast with its codfish. Ice is exported in large quantities to San Francisco. Silver and copper are found in considerable quantities, amber and precious stones in small quantities. There is plenty of bituminous coal for the use of steamers. There is a large supply of timber, and the land is arable, but better adapted to grazing than to agriculture. As the fur trade, and indeed nearly every product of any consequence however, are in the hands of monopolists for years to come, it is difficult to see wherein lies the special advantage of the ownership of Alaska, except to the monopolists. The Government gets a very small percentage on its investment. The people of Alaska get comparatively nothing.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republican Convention at Cleveland, O., last Saturday, denounced the Congressional salary act, and declared all those who have accepted pay under it "practicularly deserving of censure." The State Republican Convention meets in Columbus to-day, and Cincinnati papers say it "will assail the Congressional salary-thieves with vehemence." The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> There is an effort in some quarters to create the impression that the storm will soon blow over, but this cannot prevail at Columbus, where the delegates will be from the people. It will not blow over. The feeling of indignation has taken deep hold of the popular mind, and, so long as the original cause remains, this feeling will be in active force.

—The salary-stealers will be glad to know that the Hon. J. H. Reagan, ex-M. C. and Confederate Postmaster-General, publishes a letter to the people of Texas defending the act. But, then, the Galveston *News* says:

> There are certain convictions of moral right and wrong, with most persons, which cannot be changed by any ingenuity of sophistry, and while we are far from impugning the motives of our Representatives for the vote they have given, the universal instincts of the people will condemn that vote as morally wrong, in spite of the arguments to the contrary.

—The Republican Convention at Steubenville, O., May 17, unanimously resolved that the Congressional salary act was "a disgraceful plundering of the National Treasury," by which the members have "justly forfeited the confidence of the people."

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* does not believe the American people are given over to be the spoil of corrupt leaders, and says:

> There has been, and will be, shocking corruption, but its universal and speedy condemnation is a hopeful sign.

—We never, in all our experience as a journalist, beheld a more persistent and longer-continued denunciation of any act of Congress than that which daily falls upon the back-pay and salary-grab at the last session of that body. . . . Mr. Burchard would have displayed greater wisdom and a higher sense of honor, had he based his action in receiving the money, after voting against it, upon the question of right and wrong, and not upon the action of a future Congress, where every vote cast has a $5,000 or a $10,000 weight pressing it in favor of the increased pay.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—The people perceive the disgrace inseparable from having anything to do with this money, and they do think the memory of the transaction will die out may as well make a note of it.—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph, (H. Bucher Swoope).*

—The Congressional Conference in St. Louis resulted in "mostly wind, howiver."—*Omaha Herald.*

—Still the Republican leaders in Iowa are trying to work up a feeling for Mr. Dudley Wilkams for Lieutenant-Governor, so that he will not be made Governor by the Grangers; but we opine that the Grangers are not to be brought into the support of the rings of the country in such way. However, we will wait and see.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Who can foresee what results may be accomplished by this organization which is spreading with such fearful rapidity throughout the Western States? . . . Time will show that they have no blind, unreasoning hostility to railroads, and that they will ask of the railroads only that which justice demands. When farmers are generally organized; when, from a nebulous mass, they are changed to a solid body that can act and work, consult, and counsel, and strike together,—they will vastly promote their own interest and increase their prosperity. And, when farmers prosper, the whole community prospers.—*Sycamore (Ill.) True Republican.*

—The evidences multiply daily that the monster corporation with which San Francisco has been struggling for the last two years is actively in the field again, with the avowed intention of appropriating to its own use the servants of the people wherever they can be of the least service to it, or can aid it in whatever raids upon the public treasury it may now have in contemplation. In this movement it is using again the same agents, but upon a somewhat broader field than ever before contemplated. They are daily turning up as guides and directors in almost every political and local organization, telling the people what they ought to do, and laying down the law upon all manner of questions with an air of authority. . . . If the railroad fights its battle without regard to party, the best way to campaign the defeat is to resort to the same tactics. There is a general feeling abroad that there is no real live issue before the people at this time . . . but the railroad, and that in dealing with it all former distinctions and lines of division will have to be abandoned as out of place, nonsensical, and absurd.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—The September election promises to be one of the most hotly contested of any heretofore held in San Francisco. The Liberal Republicans are preparing to organize as a Reform Club. The Straight Republicans want nominations from the Alpha to Omega; the Straight Democrats ditto. The people will quietly step in, nominate an independent ticket, and sweep the field. That is about the size of it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Politicians as distinguished from statesmen, and party manipulators as distinguished from genuine reformers, are quaking and trembling before the unexpected revolution that is going on in the minds of the voting masses. Their occupation being utterly gone unless they can work the people into party traces, they view with alarm the determination of the farmer particularly to slip the harness and seek new pasture. We meet on every hand the most whining appeals to the agricultural class not to dissolve their party connections, and to look to their old masters for redress of the very grievances which these same masters have created.—*Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—We continue to get driblets of information as to the Congressmen who have, and those who have not, returned their back pay to the United States Treasury. Among those who *have* drawn it are Senator Hamlin (Republican), of Maine, and George W. Morgan, of Ohio, a leading Democratic member of the last Congress, not re-elected to the Forty-third.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—A Hillsboro (Ill.) paper states that Congressman or Judge Edward Y. Rice has already drawn his $5,000 back-pay steal, and is putting it into a new house. Then good-by, Judge.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

Is not this refreshingly cool? Here is a man who deliberately walks up to the public treasury, helps himself to several thousand dollars of money which does not belong to him, and, when called to account, insultingly replies that to give up the plunder would be "vulgar demagogism"!—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—The people of Kansas, more accustomed to dereliction of their public servants, and already weary of investigations and public clamor, have as yet taken no action in the case of [Congressman D. P. Lowe] the man they trusted, and who has betrayed their confidence for his own selfish profit. But there is no mistaking the feeling of the people upon the subject, as the future will assuredly verify.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

—Mr. Shellabarger was one of the Congressmen that voted, as he claims, against the salary-steal, and, nevertheless, made haste to take the steal. Such are the sort of persons the President gathers round him to perform the duties of the Government. Is it any wonder that political morality is at so low a discount, and that immorality is pervading society from its rind to its core?—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—Shellabarger says: "If I did wrong in taking $5,000 back pay, it was not my first sin, for I took back-pay under the act of July, 1866, which gave the Congress that passed it eight months' back-pay." This is positively his sole defense. "If it be a *steal*, I have my own precedent as authority for it. I took $1,000 once before, and, therefore, have a perfect right to take $5,000 now."—*New Orleans Times.*

—The Connecticut House has already before it a resolution condemning the salary-grab. The people of the United States are farther along than this. They have considered a similar resolution, and passed it with a most unparalleled unanimity.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Correspondence Between Gen. John McConnell and ex-Gov. Palmer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—The following important correspondence has just taken place touching the question of railroads and their management as settled by the decisions of our Supreme Court, and furnishing an epitome of the law as it now is on that subject:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17, 1873.

Hon. John M. Palmer:

DEAR SIR:—In view of the great interests involved in the pending controversy between the producers of the State and the railroad companies, and to the importance of precise knowledge of the present condition of the law in regard to the subjects involved, and request of you a statement of the substance of what has been decided by the Supreme Court, is before me.

I am conscious of the great importance of placing before the people the substance of what has been decided by their highest tribunal, for, as you seem to understand, the Court has, by a series of decisions, settled nearly all questions at issue between railway carriers and the people on the settled principles of justice.

It is well understood that the dispute between the people of this State and the railroad corporations is as to the extent of the rights of the corporations under their charter, and the power of the State to regulate fictions and duties in their relations to the public as the owners of so much of public highways as admit of private ownership, and as carriers of passengers and fre

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

German Mass-Meeting in the West Division.

Aurora Turner Hall Filled with Anti-Temperance Men.

The So-Called "Puritanical Element" Roundly Denounced.

The Next Mayor and Council Will Be Dictated by the Germans.

A mass-meeting of the German citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, without distinction of party, was held yesterday evening at Aurora Turn-Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, for the purpose of organizing for the "New Departure." The ward is heavily German, which insured a good gathering under any circumstance, but the crowd last night was a specially large one, and animated by an enthusiasm equal in degree to that which prevailed at the assemblages held during the Franco-Prussian war, or those last year at the West Side Turn-Hall. The meeting last night embraced Liberals, Republicans, and Democrats, who appeared to come together without the slightest lack of harmony.

Ex-Alderman John Buehler was elected Chairman, and Mr. Pfurstenberg Secretary.

ALD. BUEHLER,

an old Republican, stated the object of the meeting, which, however, he said was known to nearly all. It was to forget that they had belonged to different organizations, and to work for one purpose,—to preserve their rights and freedom. From the faces of those present, he concluded they were agreed to act unitedly with those Americans who sympathized with them in their contest. To succeed they must have unity in action, for through that alone could anything great be done. The orators of the evening would state what was to be done more fully than he.

MR. HESING,

Republican, was called for, and received with great applause. He apologized for a weak voice, due to illness. He was greatly pleased that the movement began on the North Side had spread like wildfire into the rest of the city. He was glad to say that his prophecy last week, that the Germans ever anywhere throughout the country would unite in sympathizing with them, had been confirmed. His exchanges showed the movement here met with applause everewhere. They must forget the past, and think only how to succeed in the future. It was no easy task. But the hundreds thousand Germans of Chicago would unite on terms with them. They knew where their power was. They had built up one party. Now it believed it was strong enough to get along without the Germans. In the fall they would elect a Mayor and a Council expressing their own views, and not till then would the Germans cease their labors. His firm belief was that the task before them could be accomplished, and that members belonging to other nationalities would swell the victorious party in November. To win, there must be amity and a forgetfulness of the past. They must organize and appoint working committees in every ward. They must instruct the President to make up a good committee of men who would work. The committee must collect money, for without it nothing could be done, and what they collected would be well used. They might have no English papers on their side this fall. If so, they would issue one, weekly at first and afterwards daily, a campaign paper, to be distributed a few weeks before the election. He believed that many Americans would go with them, however. The Germans must assure their fellow-citizens that they were for good order every day, and that they would support only good candidates for every position, and turn out every man from the Council who had anything to do with rings, or with pushing in these domiciliary visits of police, into the German houses to church Sunday morning, and to a lager-beer garden in the afternoon, had a right to have his opinions respected. They should teach the Puritanical element that Sunday afternoon could be pleasantly and orderly spent. With such principles thousands of Americans must join them. The Germans must join no party, but stand united, and agree to support the candidates of that party, Democratic or Republican, which would support their views. He had always been faithful to the Republican party, but this fall his course must be different. They must also take care that men were nominated who would not betray them. The ward committees would form a central one, which would issue an address to the public, stating their views, and declaring by the Almighty they would not cease till their objects were attained. Then they must go on and found clubs, and use all other instrumentalities with which, and hard work, they could succeed in November. They must not dispute among themselves, or run off on false issues. The English press was beginning to feel the bigness of the movement, and to respect it, and did not now speak of the Germans as beer-guzzlers, etc., as they had been doing since Jo Medill's course on the Sunday question. Now they would be called decent and respectable German citizens. He was as certain that unity would secure them the Council by an immense majority as that the sun would rise in the morning. They could carry fifteen wards. On the North Side not 400 votes would be cast against them. The Fifteenth Ward, which the English papers called a bummer ward, would give 4,000 or 5,000 majority. Great ward as it was, with an immense population of all nationalities, there were far fewer arrests than in any central ward. Such statistics could not lie. Go to Union Street Station where the respectable saloons and boarding-houses were, and they would find no "German beer-guzzlers."

After defending the morality and intelligence of the Germans he again urged them to union.

F. A. HOFFMAN, JR.

Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Democrat, said the great number present, of all races and parties proved how deeply they felt on the questions at issue. So long as the people ruled, the pointing out an evil secured its remedy. The United States was settled by many nationalities even before the Constitution was adopted. French, Dutch, and English had come here. It was probably owing to this, that when the Constitution was adopted there was a separation of Church and State, the first great triumph of liberty. Afterwards an immense immigration had ensued. So many Germans had come that they preserved their own customs and manners to a great extent. Then the Know-Nothing movement arose, and those who belonged to it, denied their connection, as Henry Wilson had done. The struggle to-day was the third great one for social freedom, so unhampered by the satraps of a Medill and a Washburne, they could enjoy themselves after their own fashion. Let them then sink all past differences and all personal disagreements. There were those who would rather ruin all than act with old foes; but, for himself, he was ready to go on unhesitatingly with Mr. Hesing, or any other political opponent. They must organize and go onward, under the banner of freedom. An American said that the Supreme Court would sustain the Sunday and Temperance laws. That was so; but the Federal Supreme Court had not decided anything of the kind. Slavery was constitutional, and yet it had been put to death. All voters were Americans, and all of them had a right to live according to their own way. Let the fanatics observe Sunday as they pleased, and let the Germans observe it as they pleased, morning or evening. A man was not worthy of the name of German who would not act now to regain his rights. He knew no compromise. Either the Germans were right, or wrong. Either they had a right to spend Sunday quietly, after their fashion, or not. It was no question of beer,—it was one of personal rights. Why were the Puritans fighting the social, enjoyable customs of the Germans, their pleasant Sunday afternoons, and their family meetings? Why did not they go to improving their own sinners, their Ben Butlers, etc.? Why turn against the peaceful and industrious Germans, who believed in living and letting live. It was a narrow-hearted, Puritanical feeling which animated those people in the contest against Germanism, which had shown that religion could be united with sociable and pleasant enjoyment, and whence they feared the greatest dangers. The Germans were now the first nationality in Europe. The Germans had bravely fought for American union. Never would such a people be conquered in the present contest. They must sink Republican and Democrat, Catholic and Protestant, Free Trader and Protectionist, and go in single-hearted to their contest for freedom and the right and the good old customs of the mother land which they had transplanted to these American shores.

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Liberal, said that ingratitude was the worst of sins, and native Americans had shown themselves most ungrateful against the Germans. When the Republicans sounded the call for the attack on slavery, from all sides the Germans sprang forward to shed their blood for freedom. The only reward was that they were denounced as beer-guzzlers, and the party they aided had fallen into the hands of the temperance people. For years the Germans had stood firm by the Republican party. Now the temperance people were demanding their pound of flesh and they would have it. The Germans were not "beer-guzzlers," but just as good and freedom-loving citizens as any native-born American. The ill names did not hurt. For many years the Germans had proved their falsity. Now was the time for them to demand their rights, including that of drinking a glass of beer when they pleased. The fact was, the Americans were jealous of the Germans, belonging, as they did, to a race which had recently played so prominent a part. Yet they were all, Americans and Germans and Irish, parts of a grand whole, forming unitedly the American nation, and all entitled to equal rights. The questions with Republicans and Democrats had died with slavery. Nothing longer hindered the Germans from cordially uniting. He had left the Republican party and joined the Liberals, and regretted the latter party had not won last autumn, since it would have avoided many of their present troubles. [Great applause.] Still it had merely postponed the day when the Germans would have the rights to which they were entitled. They could be victorious in November, but, as Mr. Hesing had said, they must have organization and money, and be united at the polls. They should appoint a Committee at once.

Gen. Herman Lieb and a few other gentlemen spoke similar in tone to those above given, after which a Ward Committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

"OLD UNION."

Fifth Annual Banquet of the Union College Alumni Association, at the Sherman House, Last Evening—An Enjoyable Occasion.

The Fifth Annual Dinner of the Union College Alumni Association was given at the Sherman House last evening. Previous to the eating, a business meeting was held, and the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Hon. W. H. King (re-elected).
Vice Presidents—Dr. John Covert, John J. Bennett.
Treasurer—E. B. Redfield.
Secretary—Justice H. A. Austin.
Committee of Arrangements—Leo H. N. Powers, James A. Cowles, Herbert Johnson, George L. Barber, F. B. Wilkie.
Commencement Committee—Charles L. Easton, Alonzo W. Putnam, H. S. Austin, Chicago; R. H. McClelland, Galena; L. D. Putnam, Grand Rapids.

The gastronomic portion of the programme was performed in the ladies' ordinary, the tables being laid with all the appliances and means of art. They were decorated with simple taste. A cone of oranges and apples, arrayed in shrubs and adorned with flowers, was the chief ornament, and a selection of choice bouquets emitted their superfluous fragrance. The bill of fare was all that heart or stomach could reasonably desire, and the zest with which it was discussed conferred everlasting fame on the appetites of the distinguished alumni. The Sherman House contributed freely to the comfort of its guests, and the guests were good and happy. The banquet was opened by President King inviting the Rev. Dr. Power to invoke the Divine blessing, and when that was done the company took up a commanding position around the festive board.

Among those present were H. S. Austin, W. H. Wood, Israel Holmes, Rev. H. N. Powers, Rev. Clinton Locke, T. P. Seeley, J. B. Redfield, J. J. Bennett, D. H. Holmes, F. B. Wilkie, James A. Cowles, T. A. Wakefield, Charles L. Easton, G. L. Barber, H. B. Johnson, Alonzo W. Page, of Chicago; L. D. Putnam, Grand Rapids; R. H. McClelland, Galena; Egbert Phelps, Joliet; George Lawton, Lawton, Mich.; J. S. Stacey, Anamoosa, Iowa; and William Case, Whitewater, Mich. Justice Austin, of the class of 1831, was the most ancient graduate present.

The eating was pleasantly interrupted by the reading of the following:

SCHENECTADY, May 20, 1873.

To the Alumni of Union Assembled in Chicago:

A sentiment from the old Captains. Chicago rebuilt: May the energy of her sons be the measure of her greatness, not only in material advancement, but in art, in literature, in science, in religion; and, in promoting these, let the sons of old Union vindicate their right to be leaders, so will they best honor their Alma Mater.

J. W. JACKSON.

The President replied as follows:

Prof. Isaac W. Jackson, LL. D., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.:

The admirable manner in which you taught the calculus has enabled us to calculate very satisfactorily and successfully. The sons of Union honor you.

W. H. KING.

In the intervals of mastication conversation turned upon old times and other days, and many a gray-headed citizen ejected a tear, and "wished he were a boy again." It was no use, however, so they went on eating manfully until ample justice was done to the good things and to themselves, and then what is commonly known as "the feast of reason and flow of soul" began. There were no set toasts; everyman suited himself, making his sentiment and talking to it afterwards like a clergyman to his text. This method has its advantages, which are obvious, and need not be enumerated.

Justice Austin related his personal recollections of George Washington, and then the glee club sang "Auld Lang Syne" by Lamb.

President King then expressed his pleasure at meeting the Alumni of the college residing in Chicago and vicinity, meaning by vicinity St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other suburbs. Without disparagement to any other literary institution, he believed Union College had turned out more eminent men than any college in the country. He read a letter from Chief Justice Lawrence regretting his inability to attend on account of a conference of the Supreme Court. He had also received a note of regret from Judge Breese, a graduate of 1818. Judge Breese was sorry he could not be on hand, and in place of himself sent the sollowing toast:

"To the memory of our friend, Eliphalet Nott. What one of his pupils did not love him living? What one does not honor his memory dead?"

Mr. King called on the Rev. Dr. Powers to respond. The response, which was an eloquent tribute to the memory of Dr. Natt, was applauded.

Justice Austin gave his reminiscences of the college forty-two years ago.

Mr. F. B. Wilkie, of the *Times*, responded in an amusing way to the toast of "The Press," and was quite pathetic in his allusions to his *Alma Mater*, which he visited quite recently.

Mr. Phelps, of Joliet, composed the following, and responded to it in verse:

Days of our boyhood, blithe, merry, and glad,
How brightly their fires in our memory burn;
And yet in the retrospect mournful and sad,
With regret for the joys that can never return.

The response was happy and humorous, being particularly interesting to the graduates, who greeted it with repeated laughter and applause.

The members of the various classes gave their recollections, and many neat orations were delivered. The fun was kept up to a late hour, when the company dispersed, every one pleased with the enjoyment snatched from the fast fading past.

WHAT ARE THEY HERE FOR?

A large number of the most prominent railroad officials in the country reached this city yesterday, and more are expected to-day and to-morrow. They will hold a meeting probably on Thursday, at which "a matter of vital importance" will be discussed. They refused last evening to divulge what it is, and every effort to obtain information regarding it proved futile. Some think the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad controversy will engross their attention; but their object is thus far a mystery, and conjecture cannot be relied upon.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The Union Catholic Library Association held a quarterly meeting last evening, when the retiring President, Mr. W. J. Onahan, introduced his successor, Mr. Washington Hesing. The financial report showed the following: Receipts, $2,151.89; expenditures, $1,688.15; cash on hand, $463.74; uncollected assets, $600. The library contains $3,500 volumes. The Board of Managers passed appropriate resolutions regretting the death of the late John Reid.

Indians on the Pacific Coast—The Public Statement.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

We have about 29,000 Indians in California, two-thirds of whom recognize some sort of tribal association. According to the last census there are 383,712 Indians in the United States. Those within the area usually described as the Pacific slope may be set down as follows:

California	29,026	Washington	14,726
Nevada	16,943	Alaska	70,000
Oregon	11,376	Arizona	35,000
Total			173,425

Nearly half of all the Indians in the whole country are on the Pacific slope. This half includes the wildest and most turbulent of the tribes. The Apaches are more difficult to manage than the Sioux have ever been. If the power of a single Modoc for mischief is multiplied by the 170,000 Indians on this coast, the Federal Government would have its hands full in caring for its "wards" for some years to come. Some day we shall find out that an Indian ought to be treated like a white man,—that, as a subject, he is no proper party to a treaty. His business is to obey the laws, and, if he don't obey, let the same punishment overtake him that would befall a Chinaman, or any other individual having a tawny skin. If he wants blankets, let him buy them. If he wants "Dorris' Ranch," let him buy it, and pay the hard dollars for it. If he maliciously kills anybody, let him be tried for murder, and suffer just as any ignorant white man is made to suffer. Treaties never satisfy an Indian. With whisky and a breech-loading rifle, he is above all treaties, until he wants more blankets and an extra supply of food.

LECTURE BY REV. J. O. PECK.

"Pluck Versus Good Luck."

The Centenary Church, last evening, was crowded, both below and above, with an intelligent audience, that convened to hear the Rev. J. O. Peck in the character of a lecturer. As pastor of the Centenary Church his reputation is already most favorably established, but this was his first lecture since his arrival in the city. It is fair to presume the expectation of the large audience was that they were to enjoy a rich repast, in which, it is likewise just to say, they were by no means disappointed. After a few selections upon the organ, elegantly rendered by Prof. Matthews, the speaker was introduced by M. E. Cole, Esq., the audience responding with hearty applause. Mr. Peck then opened, with a clear, ringing voice and a consciousness that showed the mastery of the theme, saying: A drop of water is a microcosm—a world in miniature. A word is often a microcosm of character. It represents the whole orb of manhood, and no language is so full of these microcosmic words as our mother-tongue, the tough, gnarled, explosive Anglo-Saxon. I have put one of these words at the head of this lecture for discussion, "*pluck.*"

It is a homely word, and so are most people (present company excepted), [laughter] but beneath that homeliness sleeps the earthquake's power. Eloquence and beauty are agreeable; power and pluck are indispensable. Pluck is a masterly quality. No term carries more manhood in it. It has the strength that is wanting in "*grit.*" It has the persistence which is lacking in "*force.*" It has the motion which does not exist in "*power.*" It has a massiveness not found in "dash." It lacks the mulishness of "*stubbornness.*" It has the aggressiveness which is wanting in "*obstinacy.*" It adds achievement to decision. It is the whole of manliness—"*man-like-ness.*" It is the full synonym of that grand word, heroism; and heroism is only another term for highest manhood. A full, complete man is always a hero; a model woman a heroine, and pluck is the distinguishing quality in every such character. It is greater than faith, greater than hope, greater than enthusiasm, greater than patience, greater than majesty; there is but one attribute above it and that is love;

"Love the divinest of the train,
And sovereign of the rest."

A noble, uncompromising life, a true, unscrupled life, a generous, sacrificing life, is a grander epic poem than ever was sung in verse or written. The quality of soul that responds to sentiments of the true and beautiful, the good that lives and acts under the inspiration of such sentiments, is essentially poetic. It thinks and feels and lives and acts in an atmosphere electrical with poetry. Such a life flows in rythmic beauty glows in poetic fire, and is chaptered in immortal cantos. A life that moves with this dull, heavy tide of selfishness and worldliness, overawed by power, and bribe by promotion, straitened by fear, or reckless by ambition, innocent of moral sentiment and a stranger to heroic pluck; in it no poetry, no inspiration, no sublimity. It challenges no followers but camp-followers. But a life of genuine pluck lifts a man into the realm of grand achievements and unbounding heroism. Pluck has common sense, is provident, is inventive, can never be taken off its guard, and is capable of the sublimest actions. The propagators of Christianity achieved their wonderful triumphs under its frequent inspirations. Reformers who have upheaved old systems have attested its power in all that was noble in their lives and labors.

The lecturer viewed his theme from every standpoint, and finally enthroned its attributes, humanly speaking, as the conquering power of the world. Apt and timely, and often witty, illustrations characterized the whole discourse, and not unfrequently came the full force of a genuine eloquence, all of which called forth frequent applause.

Mr. Peck is a man of fine address, and is blessed with a voice that is very flexible, and of large compass and pleasing to the ear. He combines the elements of a popular speaker, and Chicago is to be congratulated that another star is to be added to the galaxy of her great lecturers in the person of the Rev. J. O. Peck, who, like Robert Collyer, though it is not generally known, long worked as a smith *on the anvil!*

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—The Constitutional Convention reassembled this afternoon. The President appointed the Standing Committees. Among the most important are the following:

On Corporations, other than Municipal—Griswold, of Cuyahoga; Cunningham, of Allen; Tuttle, of Trumbull; Ewing, of Fairfield; Herron, of Hamilton; Voris, of Summit; Pond, of Morgan; and Clay, of Montgomery.

On Electoral Franchise—Sample, of Coshocton; Bosworth, of Lake; Scofield, of Marion; McCarmie, of Gallia; Friburg, of Hamilton; Van Vorhes, of Muskingum; Caldwell Phillis, of Madison; and Miller, of Darke.

Public Debt and Public Work—Clark, of Ross; Ewing, of Fairfield; Keck, of Hamilton; Cunningham, of Allen; Bosworth, of Lake; Kreamis, of Gilliam; Shultz, of Montgomery; O'Key, of Monroe; and Vorhes, of Holmes.

Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors—Scribner, of Lucas; Tuttle, of Trumbull; Mueller, of Cuyahoga; Adair, of Carroll; Friburg, of Hamilton; Cook, of Union; Smith, of Shelby; Pickley, of Franklin; and Clark, of Jefferson.

The Chairmen of the other committees are as follows:

Education—Cook, of Wood.
Executive Department—Neal, of Lawrence.
Judicial Department—Andrews, of Cuyahoga.
On Schedule—Pond, of Morgan.
Municipal Corporations—Bradley, of Hamilton.
Revenue and Taxation—Smith, of Highland.
Apportionment—Representative Dorsey, of Miami.
Public Institutions—Campbell, of Butler.
Militia—Barnes, of Richland.
Amendments—Young, of Champaign.
Miscellaneous—Root, of Erie.
Preamble and Bill of Rights—Watson, of Huron.
Legislative Department—Humphreysville, of Medina.
Boundaries—Shannon, of Gallia.
Township Organization—White, of Brown.

A proposition was presented containing a substitute for Art. 4 of the Constitution, reorganizing the judicial system of the State, and among other things abolishing the Probate Courts, and vesting its jurisdiction in the Common Pleas Courts, if the General Assembly shall so determine. Laid on the table.

Odd Fellowship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—The State Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows met in semi-annual communication this morning. Grand Patriarch Richmond's report shows that three new encampments have been instituted. In concluding his report, he says: "I am sorry to say that I cannot speak in glowing terms of the onward march of this branch of Odd Fellowship in this jurisdiction. While it is true that our numbers are as great as ever, and even slightly increased, it is also true that our accessions are not largely in excess of our losses, and a spirit of apathy appears to have taken possession of a large number of our subordinate encampments, many of them having accomplished but little during the past term, and quite a number nothing at all." Grand Scribe Foster reports a net gain of only fifty-eight members. There are signs, however, of a revival. The relief report is very satisfactory, being much larger than usual. The morning session was consumed in hearing these reports and appointing the standing committees.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri met here to-day. Seventy lodges were represented. The reports of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary were read, showing the order to be in a flourishing condition.

Memphis Items.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—The graves of the Confederate dead at Elmwood Cemetery were decorated to-day. There were no formal proceedings, but the friends visited the graves and deposited their flowers and immortelles.

Quinn, who was shot on Saturday night, is still in a critical condition. All the parties arrested for shooting or as accessories have been discharged.

The annual pic-nic of the Typographical Union came off at James' Park to-day, and was well attended.

The Omaha Lottery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 20.—Pattee's lottery drawing is progressing. The Committee is composed of city and State officials. Number 80,777 drew the $75,000 prize. Everybody seems satisfied.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Money continues abundant, and the rates of interest are on the decline. At one time some exceptional loans were made on the Stock Exchange at 7 per cent gold, the rates being forced up by a broker in the bear interest, but the bulk of the business was done at 5 to 7 per cent currency, and late in the afternoon brokers' balances were lent at 3 to 4 per cent. Prime discounts are quoted at 7 to 9 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was characterized by dullness until toward the close, when business improved, and with it came a general advance in prices. The leading features were Pacific Mail and Erie. The former has apparently strengthened with favorable signs. The real question that seems to be agitating operators is whether the majority of stock is now held in the interest of Jay Gould or Trainor Park. It is well understood that Stockwell is to be retained, but whether there is to be a Stockwell-Gould or a Stockwell-Park Direction is in doubt, and a close scrutiny of the names of the stockholders as they appear on the books is said to afford little certainty of information. Gould is said to be a pecuniary loser in the operation thus far. Henry Clews, one of the Directors, said this noon that the story circulated yesterday and published in a morning paper, professing to give the reasons for the decline in the stock, is untrue in every essential particular. The trouble was not caused by any clique of speculations, and the company has not transferred two of the $100,000 Stockwell checks as security to the contractor for building the vessels. The assets of the Company, he added, are in good hands, and Stockwell is harmless to hurt the stock. The upward movement in Boston, Hartford & Erie of ½ per cent, this afternoon, set on foot considerable inquiry among the small holders of this stock. It is ascertained that the litigation in reference to the road had taken one step forward, and this is supposed to make the security more valuable.

GOLD.

Gold speculation was stagnant, and the market a fraction lower. It was reported this afternoon that one of the British banks would to-morrow ship $100,000 gold coin to Europe.

BONDS.

Governments were without any new feature.

PRODUCE.

Flour was lower for most grades under $9.00, with a less active demand and more liberal offerings. The supply of shipping brands is increasing; No. 2 is plenty and quite dull. Superfine is more abundant. Sales, 8,500 brls; receipts, 16,421 brls. Wheat was easier, with a limited demand, chiefly for export. Winter was very dull, but firm. Liberal receipts and the firmness in the rates of freights give buyers the advantage. There are sellers of spring for future at lower figures. Sales, 41,600 bu; receipts, 86,400 bu.

Pork was quiet and easier for immediate delivery, with sales, cash, of 250 brls at @17.50 for new mess. Western prime mess is quoted at $17.50, and $18.50 for city do, and extra prime at $14.25@14.50. For future delivery there was no business. Receipts of cut meats, 810 pkgs; market generally very quiet; 500 smoked hams, 11 lbs, sold at 13½c. Dry salted shoulders meet with some inquiry at 7¾c bid and 7½c asked. Sales yesterday of 300 hhds shoulders at 7¼c; 100 tcs pickled hams, 14¾ lbs, at 12c, and 15,000 lbs bellies at 9½c. Receipts, 494 packages. Bacon was very dull and prices weak and unsettled. Small lots of short clear were offered at 9c, with larger lots quoted at 9¼@9½c. Long clear, Western and city, is quoted at 8¾@9c, without business. Lard was fairly active and rather easier, with sales of Western, 250 tierces for May at 9½c; quoted on the spot 9c; 75 tierces city at 8¾c. For future delivery the business reported embraced 3,000 tierces for June at 9¼c; 500 tierces July at 9½c, and 250 tierces for July at 9 7-16c. Receipts, 200 kegs and 254 packages.

[To the Associated Press.]

PACIFIC MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *Times* publishes what it calls "a rumor in circulation," that a stockholder in the Pacific Mail Company is about to make an application for the appointment of a Receiver, on the ground that the funds of the Company are being reckless or squandered in stock speculations, and that the only way to stop these operations is to throw the Company into bankruptcy.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Convention of Southern and Western Governors at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 20.—The Governors' Convention met to-day. The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Smith. Mr. Thomas, of Iowa, was chosen Temporary Chairman. The attendance is large. The Convention permanently organized by the election of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, President; E. G. Richards, of Alabama, E. A. James, of Tennessee, H. W. Walker, of Mississippi, Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, Thos. Taylor, of South Carolina, John Martin, of Kentucky, C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa, J. L. Morehead, of North Carolina, C. S. Carrington, of Virginia, Gov. Woodsen, of Missouri, and F. L. Villipigue, of Florida, Vice-Presidents. Over 300 delegates are present representing thirteen States. The Convention adopted a resolution that cheap transportation was the only subject for discussion. A Committee to prepare business was appointed, of which Gov. Smith, of Georgia, is Chairman. A number of resolutions was referred to that Committee. Adjourned till morning. Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will arrive to-night.

The Lane Murder Case.

BOSTON, May 20.—The jury have just given a verdict in the case of Charles Lane, a respected merchant of Boston, who was shot at his residence in Dorchester, Mass., on the evening of Oct. 14, 1872, and declare that he was shot by some person to them unknown.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Money was abundant at declining rates, the bulk of the loans being at 5@7, with closing business at 3@4.

Sterling was dull and weak, at 108¾@109 for 60 days, and 110@110¼ for sight.

The exports of produce for the week were $5,482,000.

Gold was a fraction lower, ranging at 117⅞ to 117⅝, closing at 117¾@117⅞c. Loans 6@8 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $54,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $51,000. Customs receipts, $442,000. The engagements for specie export to-morrow amounts only to $100,000, owing to the weakness in exchange.

Governments were dull but firm.

State bonds were very quiet.

Stocks ruled dull most of the day, but the tone of the street was decidedly towards an advance, there being favorable European news and little disturbing rumors. In the afternoon the market became very strong, and there was a general rise of ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent, closing firm at a slight concession from the highest point. Pacific Mail and Erie were the features of the day. The chief fluctuations were: Erie, 62¼@64⅛; Pacific Mail, 44⅛@46⅛; Western Union, 85⅝@86⅛; New York Central, 100⅛@101⅛; Lake Shore, 90¼@91; Rock Island, 108¾@108⅞; Harlem, 129½@130½; Panama, 116@111¼; C., C. & I. C., 30¼@31; Union Pacific, 30⅜@31; Ohio, 49@49⅜; and Hartford & Erie, 2¼@2⅞.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅞	Coupons, '67	120⅞
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, '68	119⅜
Coupons, '64	116	New 5s	114¾
Coupons, '65	117¾	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81½	North Carolinas, old	38¾
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100¼	St. Paul pfd	73½
Western Union	86	Wabash	69¼
Quicksilver	37⅛	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Hautes	15
American Express	67½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70½	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	46⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	64	C., C. & C	98¾
Erie pfd	73¼	C., P. & Q	108
Harlem	130⅝	Lake Shore	90¾
Harlem pfd	129	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	103¼	Illinois Central	115
C. & P	67	Union Pacific	31
Northwestern	75½	Union Pacific bonds	83¾
Northwestern pfd	84¼	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	108¾	Del. Lack. & Western	102¾
N. J. Central	104½	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	45¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—3 p. m.—Pork, 67s. Lard, 40s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—3:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 28s. Spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—4:30 p. m.—Lard, 39s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—5 p. m.—Lard, 40s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, May 20—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 93⅝; account, 93¾; 5-20s, '65, 91¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 88¾; Erie, 49¾.

Sugar, afloat, 32s 9d.

Tallow, 42s 6d@42s 9d.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—Five-twenties, 95¾.

PARIS, May 20.—Rentes, 56f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Red Western spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, market bare. Flour, 28s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Lard, 40s. Pork, 67s. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 3,600 qrs, all American. Receipts of corn, 15,000 qrs; American, 7,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—CATTLE—To-day, 2,278. The market opened sluggishly and ¼c off. There was a fair attendance, but the buyers were demanding ½c more decline than holders were willing to concede. Towards noon trade was a little more active. About 900 head were disposed of. Sales: 442 Illinois steers, av 1,073 lbs, 419 lbs, at $5.50@5.90; 231 Illinois stillers, av 1,060 to 1,125 lbs, at $5.37½@5.62½; 66 Ohio steers, av 1,172 lbs, at $5.80; 50 Texan steers, av 1,125 lbs, at $5.50; 17 milch stockers at 925 lbs, at $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,400. Market not fully opened with favorable signs. The real question that seems to be agitating operators is whether the majority of stock is now held in the interest of Jay Gould or Trainor Park. It is well understood that Stockwell is to be retained, but whether there is to be a Stockwell-Gould or a Stockwell-Park Direction is in doubt, and a close scrutiny of the names of the stockholders as they appear on the books is said to afford little certainty of information. Gould is said to be a pecuniary loser in the operation thus far. Henry Clews, one of the Directors, said this noon that the story circulated yesterday and published in a morning paper, professing to give the reasons for the decline in the stock, is untrue in every essential particular. The trouble was not caused by any clique of speculations, and the company has not transferred two of the $100,000 Stockwell checks as security to the contractor for building the vessels. The assets of the Company, he added, are in good hands, and Stockwell is harmless to hurt the stock. The upward movement in Boston, Hartford & Erie of ½ per cent, this afternoon, set on foot considerable inquiry among the small holders of this stock. It is ascertained that the litigation in reference to the road had taken one step forward, and this is supposed to make the security more valuable.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 20.

The local money market continues tolerably well supplied with funds. The National Banks are endeavoring to keep pretty strong, because they have been expecting a call from the Comptroller for a statement, for several weeks past, though there is no more reason for expecting it now than there was a week or two ago. As far as the future can be foreseen now, there seems no reason to fear but that money will remain tolerably easy all this spring and summer. In the open market, money is to be had on prime collaterals at 10 per cent, and while some of the banks are buying outside paper at considerably higher rates than that, they are also offering to loan on call at 10 and even at 8 per cent.

Owing to an increase in the country demand for currency, and partly also to an increase of exchange, the price of New York exchange dropped from par yesterday to 50c per $1,000 discount to-day.

THE SPRING TRADE

of Chicago has not been up to the expectations of our wholesalers and jobbers. Considering the extreme backwardness of the season, it could not well be otherwise. But while many of the merchants complain of a smaller volume of trade than they probably would have had if the weather had been more propitious, we hear of no such intimations of an entire failure of the spring trade as come to us from New York. There, the lateness of the season has prevented any demand for an important and expensive class of dry goods intended for the intermediate weather between winter and summer. The advance in the price of gold since the beginning of the year has also deranged the calculations of many of the importers, and involves considerable losses in cases where importers had sold goods to customers some months ago on a basis of greenbacks worth 97 to 98 cents on the dollar, and now find that they must replace them with greenbacks worth only 94 to 95 cents on the dollar. A higher price for gold implies a lower price for the commodities exchanged for it, unless the currency prices are prompt to rise in accordance with the advance in gold, which is not often the case. It frequently requires some months before prices of commodities rise in accordance with the rise in the price of gold. The prices of our produce, which are fixed in gold in the great consuming markets, like Liverpool, and fluctuate from day to day in all the markets of this country in accordance with the fluctuations in Liverpool, follow the price of gold very quickly. But with manufactured and imported goods it is different. When gold advances rapidly their prices lag behind, and for some time they are lower in gold in this country than before the advance in gold began, and vice versa, when gold declines rapidly and steadily, their more slowly-moving prices make the actual gold value of the current prices of imported and manufactured goods higher than it should be. It follows, therefore, that during the process of a rise in gold the importers and manufacturers suffer, and during the process of a decline they gain more than their apparent profits.

REDEMPTIONS OF CURRENCY.

A few days ago the Postmaster-General decided that after the 1st of July letters containing currency sent through the mails to or from the Treasurer of the United States may be registered without charge, but the postage on them must be paid as on all other like mailable matter.

THE NEW TRADE SILVER DOLLAR

authorized by the "Coinage act of 1873" will weigh 420 grains, which is eight grains heavier than the old silver dollar, and will be worth $1.09½ in silver.

SAN FRANCISCO BANKS.

The new "Anglo-Californian" Bank to be established in San Francisco is to have a capital of $6,000,000, or just about equal to that of the Bank of California, which has a capital of $5,000,000 and a surplus of somewhere near $1,000,000. There are now four National gold-note banks in California,—one in Sacramento with a capital of $300,000, one in San Diego with a capital of $200,000, and two in San Francisco with an aggregate capital of $2,500,000. Including the new bank first mentioned, the aggregate capital of the commercial banks of San Francisco will be $17,000,000.

THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS OF ENGLAND

are a success in that country. The plan was introduced by Mr. Gladstone twelve years ago. Since that time 3,000,000 people have opened accounts in these postal banks, making deposits in the aggregate of $300,000,000. The withdrawals, a portion of which, of course, was accrued interest, amounts to $170,000,000; while at the present time, 1,500,000 persons have their savings invested in these banks to the amount of $100,000,000. The interest allowed on deposits is 4 per cent. One of the features that recommend this plan to the public is that the depositor can, upon identification, draw his money at any post-office in the country, thus securing, to some extent, the advantages of a traveling letter of credit. Notwithstanding these advantages incident to the system in England, it is doubtful if they would not be overbalanced if the whole institution being turned into a political machine if it were established in the United States, as proposed by the Administration.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62		116
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65	117¾	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	118¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	119¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¾	119¾
10-40s	114	114¾
U. S. 6s (new bonds)	114¾	115¾
Gold Coupons	117¾	117¾
Gold Exchange	117¾	117¾
Sterling Exchange		108¾@110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¼	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¼	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, May 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 88 in Block 18 of S ½ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated May 2; consideration, $850.

Milwaukee av, near n w cor Chicago av, n e f, Lot 18 dated May 14; consideration, $8,000.

The premises No. 862 Archer av, dated May 2; consideration, $2,100.

Hurlbut st, s of Black Hawk st, e f, 28 feet to alley, dated May 9, 1870; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 30 in Block 1, Cossitt's Second Addition, dated May 19; consideration, $700.

The premises No. 262 Canalport av, dated May 17; consideration, $5,000.

Moore st, 125 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 125x124 ft; dated May 15; consideration, $4,000.

S ½ w ½ of w ½ of n ½ of n ½ of Lot 83, Butterfield's Addition, dated May 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 65, in Hull's Lots 89, 91, &c, in Butterfield's Addition, dated May 20; consideration, $1,700.

Lots 106 and 107, Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 31; consideration, $1,200.

Sixteenth st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, s f, Lot 38, dated April 1; consideration, $1,000.

Ida Lonsdale and Twenty-first st, s f, 75x122½ ft, dated May 15; consideration, $4,500.

North Carpenter st, 168 ft n of Kinzie st, w f, 20x116 ft, dated May 9; consideration, $1,500.

North Dearborn st, n w cor of Huron st, e f, 55x90 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $4,500.

Ashland av, 218 ft n of West Indiana st, e f, 34x123½ ft, dated May 15; consideration, $1,500.

Calumet av, 168 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25x 170 1-10 ft, dated May 10; consideration, $12,500.

Thirty-ninth st, w of and near Langley av, s f, 158½ ft to alley, dated May 5; consideration, $14,065.

Hubbard st, near s e corner of Ada st, undivided ¼ of Lot 13, dated May 20; consideration, $700.

Lot 15, in Sub-block 2, of Block 29, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $575.

State st, 22 ft s of Quincy st, e f, 20 ft, running to end of Lot 15, dated April 21; consideration, $25,000.

North Fourth st, between Lake and Randolph sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 42 and 43, in Mather & Taft's Addition, dated May 12; consideration, $4,000.

Park av, between Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $6,000.

Sumner st, 25 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $750.

Hoyne av, 150 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 7; consideration, $2,000.

Clybourn av, near s e cor of Larrabee st, n f, 33 ft to Larrabee st, dated May 19; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 35, in Block 2 of S ½ Block 7, Sec 35, 39, 14, dated March 1, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

West Twenty-second st, 125 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 75x124 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $3,600.

Oakley st, n of and near Taylor st, e f, 26½x125½ ft, dated April 10; consideration, $907.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 and 6 in Block 27, Ravenswood, dated Jan. 27, 1871; consideration, $1,850.

Lots 7 and 8 in Block 8 of Ravenswood, dated Dec. 22, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 59 in Sheldon et al. Block 12, of e ½ of s ½ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $850.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13 in Block 6, of n ½ of n ½ of n ½ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Bingham st, s w front Lot 116 in Block 1, of Staver's n e ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated May 19; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,473	5,733	12,952	4,592
Wheat, bu	38,293	9,580	80,935	3,103
Corn, bu	140,979	143,333	117,490	133,777
Oats, bu	69,800	61,100	56,192	39,003
Rye, bu	2,444	3,915	385	
Barley, bu	1,364	850	3,167	10,220
Grass seed, lbs	79,978	41,000	28,020	22,007
Flax seed, lbs	4,780			
Broom corn, lbs	15,500		23,000	23,450
Cured meats, lbs	19,800	116,970	246,401	208,582
Beef, brls		70		
Pork, brls		28	345	483
Lard, lbs	7,200	57,000		160,661
Tallow, lbs	19,510	11,700	33,550	1,200
Butter, lbs	58,972	56,240	3,180	1,900
Live hogs, No	11,560	11,060	6,483	6,878
Cattle, No	5,310	4,245	2,299	3,659
Sheep, No	461	461		
Hides, lbs	89,745	57,900	78,207	187,188
Highwines, brls	540		345	168
Wool, lbs	97,185	41,010	32,227	132,000
Potatoes, bu	10,041	5,163	4,526	695
Lumber, m ft	8,518	9,602	2,823	1,497
Shingles, m	3,668	3,263	1,189	993
Lath, m	285	782	236	317
Salt, brls	9,133	710	1,823	1,989

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,778 bu wheat; 2,604 bu corn; 3,554 bu oats; 811 bu rye; 2,678 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 44 cars wheat; 195 cars corn; 5,400 bu No. 2 do by canal; 82 cars oats; 7,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 2 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total (326 cars), 126,-000 bu.

The inaccuracy of the reports of the produce movement, furnished daily to the Board of Trade, is the subject of wide-spread complaint. Those by lake, which use to be passably correct, now seem to be as faulty as those furnished by the railroads. And yet the newspapers and the Board of Trade *pay* for the misinformation.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is welcome to all the capital it can make out of the following falsehood:

The TRIBUNE pleads manfully for the Chicago Board of Trade, and assures its grumbling shippers, who now flank Chicago and send their grain direct to New York, that the Legislature is alone to blame, and intimates that Chicago had its own way there would be no trouble in grading inferior and damaged grain as No. 1.

The TRIBUNE has said that the inspection is correct, but that, whether good or bad, the State is responsible therefor, and not the Chicago Board of Trade. The State passed the law, and appointed the Inspectors. Hence the following statement, which the *Democrat* makes in another issue, is equally without foundation:

So fearful are the Chicagoanese that a wrong thing may be done in their grain market, that they have enacted a law which forbids the Inspector to grade any lot of grain higher than the poorest quality it contains.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were weak today,—almost without exception,—notwithstanding the continued bad weather. They all opened heavy, with a considerable pressure to sell, and declined extensively, the day being a weaker one in a general way than has been known in several months previously. The receipts were only moderate, though somewhat greater than the recent average, and the shipping movement was fair, under the circumstances.

There was only a moderate movement in any line of dry goods, while, aside from prints, season-able dress goods, and some of the leading brands of brown and bleached cottons, trade was sluggish. A further reduction in certain brands of prints is noted, and also in Ballous, Dwight, and Lawrence fine brown cottons. Groceries were in fair request, and, with the exception of refined sugars, which were weak and an ¼c lower, former quotations were generally well sustained. The only article in the list, for which the market exhibited any unusual firmness was coffees, which are still the subject of considerable speculative inquiry. Butter met with a good local and outside demand, and prices were steadier all around. There is an inadequate supply of really choice qualities, and such find ready sale at 24@27c. The poorest sorts sell at 10@20c. Dagging remains quiet and comparatively steady at the quotations, or at 36½c for Stark, 35c for Ludlow, 34½c for Lewiston, and at 32c for American. No new features were developed in the cheese and canned goods markets, the demand continuing small at former quotations. Dried fruits were quoted quiet with prices generally easy, though not materially lower, except for raisins, which were marked down to $2.50@2.65,—a decline of 5c. Fish were again in liberal request at firm prices. Hay was in moderate supply, and, under a better demand, ruled firmer. Pressed timothy selling at $15.00@17.00, and prairie at $12.00@13.50 on track. The hide market was more settled and steadier. No important changes were noted in the pig iron, paints, wood, tobacco, and oil markets.

The demand for lumber continues active and the market rules steady. The offerings at the docks have been light for a day or so past, while a good inquiry existed, and all cargoes have sold readily on arrival. The hardware merchants report an improved demand for metals, nails, tinplate, &c., the quoted prices being generally adhered to. Iron and steel are without particular change; the trade for the season is fair at the given rates. Seeds were quiet, excepting timothy, which met with more inquiry, the better grades being mostly wanted, and owing to light offerings, were held higher. Sales ranged from $3.90@4.25. Other seeds were quiet, save millet and Hungarian being plenty and easier. There was no change in the wool markets, the trade is light and confined to the wants of the Western mills. Choice peachblow potatoes sell readily at the full prices of yesterday, but other varieties are slow. Green fruits are in good request and firm. Choice apples are scarce and strong at $4.00@6.50 per brl. Poultry was in better supply and moderately active at lower prices. Eggs sold at 12@12½c to the city trade.

Highwines were very quiet, but firm at the recent advance, holders offering to sell at 90c, and refusing to take less. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were moderately active, but ½c lower to Buffalo, with no change to lower lake ports. A total of 11 charters was reported which will carry out 50,000 bu wheat and 280,000 bu corn. Rates of wheat were 6@6¼c on wheat and 5¾@6¼c on corn, closing at the inside; to Kingston or Oswego, 13c on wheat and 12c on corn; through to Boston, 25c on corn, 25c via Buffalo, and 26c via Ogdensburgh; corn to Portland, 25c via Sarnia. Rail freights were also quoted 5c per 100 lbs lower on fourth class, now 45c to New York and 50c to Boston.

Provisions were more active, and again weak. Mess pork declined 90@25c per brl, and lard 20c per 100 lbs, while meats were dull and nominally unchanged. There was very little demand, and the sales reported were made because holders pressed their property on the market, and buyers took hold at the decline, principally to fill shorts, of which there are not many now out. Live hogs were lower, and this helped to weaken the product, especially as the supply of hogs promises to keep up during the summer. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.00; do seller June, $16.00@16.05; do seller July, $16.40@16.45; do seller August, $16.80@17.00; lard, cash or seller May, $8.65; do seller June, $8.65@8.70; do seller July, $8.90@8.95; summer lard, $7.80; do without package, $7.30. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; and 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. English meats, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; 9½@9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders; 10¾c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear, and 13@14¼c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller June, at $16.15; 750 brls do at $16.10; 250 brls do at $16.05; 2,000 brls do at $16.00; 1,250 brls do, seller July, at $16.45; 500 brls do at $16.47½; 750 brls do at $16.45; 1,000 brls do at $16.40; 250 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.70; 250 do at $8.65; 1,250 tcs do, seller July, at $9.00; 250 tcs do at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 10,000 lbs sugar cured and canvassed bacon hams at 14¼c, packed.

Flour was more active, at former prices, the reduction in freights bringing out a better shipping demand, which, with a steady feeling in New York, enables dealers in to maintain quotations, notwithstanding the weakness in grain. Sales of the sales were believed to be for direct export to Europe. Bran was again lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Eagle) at $9.62½; 50 brls do at $8.37½; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls Wisconsin red winters at $7.50; 200 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.40; 300 brls do at $7.00; 400 brls do at $6.50; 140 brls do at $6.25; 2,000 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.65; 44 brls do at $3.62½; 100 brls rye flour at $5.00; 50,000 lbs do at $5.00; 50,000 lbs do at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls do at $2.75; 100 brls do at $2.50; 100 brls do at $2.25; 100 brls do at $2.00; 100 brls do at $1.75; 100 brls do at $1.50; 100 brls do at $1.25; 100 brls do at $1.00; 100 brls do at $0.75; 100 brls do at $0.50; 100 brls do at $0.25; 100 brls do at $0.00; 100 brls do at $0.00; 100 brls do at $0.00

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
20 feet on Langley., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
100 feet, corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., with good block of Kenwood Station.
Forty-eighth-st., between Forty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
Block in Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
10 lots on Laughton and Marion-sts., near Western-av.
20 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
Corner on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
Six lots, with 3-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
One 124 feet on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.:
50 feet on Whiting-st., east of Wells, south front.
50 feet on Whiting-st., east of Wells, south front.
50 feet on Wells-st., near Michigan.
50 feet on Warren-av., near Oakley-st.
50 feet on Adams-st., near Lincoln.
25 feet on Ashland-av., near Twelfth-st., cheap.
25 feet on Adams-st., near Aberdeen.
25 feet on Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av., cheap.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front.
50 feet on Burnside-st., near Thirty-eighth-st.
100 feet on Burnside-st., near Butler-st.
4 houses and lots, 22 rooms, near Oakwood depot, Hyde Park, $3,200 each; easy terms.
Also improved property in all parts of the city.
F. C. VIERLING.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, BRICK, WITH LIVing-rooms above, corner Taylor and Western-av., $6,000 and $6,000.
Northeast corner lot and house, 50x125, Lake and Sangamon-sts., $9,000.
Northeast corner lot and house, 50x125, Lake and Sangamon-sts., $9,000.
Two-story frame house and lot, 25x80, on Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., 12 rooms, barn, grapery, $13,000.
1254 Wabash-av., 2-story brick and basement swell-front house and lot, 25x132, on Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., 12 rooms, barn, grapery, $13,000.
1254 Wabash-av., 2-story brick and basement swell-front house and lot 463 West Jackson-st., south front, lot 25x 125, 2-story frame, 9 rooms; terms easy.
20 Fourth-av., 2-story brick and basement swell-front, 10 rooms, east front, good frame barn; very cheap, and desirable neighborhood; house new. Don't fail of seeing it; $8,500. J. W. HENDERSON, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Gastfield, Hanover, Indiana, Twenty-first, Summit, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shields, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 202 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st.:
A corner, 88x183 ft., east of Paulina, $4,500.
Indiana-av., 20x160 ft., corner Fifteenth-st., $1,000.
Burnside-st., 25, house and lot, cheap.
Halsted-st., 25 ft. east front, near Sophia, $1,000.
Division-st., near Larabee, 25 ft., $1,600.
Division-st., near Larabee, 25 ft., $1,600.
Two cases at Cornell corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., with good house, cheap.
Forty acres in Sec. 27, 37, 13, well fenced.
Five acres at Lawndale, on Twenty-second-st.
100 ft at Norwood Park, best location.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—33½x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $295 per foot, cash.
WABASH-AV.—82x178 feet, near Thirty-sixth-st.
WABASH-AV.—132x165 feet, near Fifty-first-st., $40 per foot for a few days.
MICHIGAN-AV.—82x165 feet, near Fifty-sixth-st., $60 per foot.
STATE-ST.—76x165 feet, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., $45 per foot.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHEAST CORner Forty-fifth-st., 204 feet; Indiana-av., north of Forty-fifth-st., east front, 120 feet. This property, belonging to non-residents, will be sold in small parcels or together for the whole of $100 per foot, on easy terms, if taken soon. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—60 FEET FRONT ON WEST Lake-st., between Western-av. and Oakley-st., south front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRty-seventh; $90 per foot, worth $100. 100 ft on the South Boulevard, only $3,000 cash (double front). House and lot on Wabash-av., $6,000; easy terms and no long time. One on Burnside for $1,500; one for $2,950, and one for $4,300. PETER SHIMP, 1774 State-st., corner Thirty-third.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments of $15 each. Call at once. Rent commensurate convenient to cash. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON the West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Bloomer-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $800, $900, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, 10 per cent interest. Will pay for deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of C. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ON HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN THIRty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., lot 25x125. O. YAGER, 87 East Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $600, easy terms.
Jackson-st., $600, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., on Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE W. CADWELL, on premises, or 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—250 FEET OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY (four corners) near Lincoln Park, south front, shade trees, 250 feet per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT COTTAGE (OWN if your own house and save rent), monthly payments, 6 per cent. Call Sun. 10 to 12, 1 to 5, 447 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $8,500. HENRY W. ELLIS, 148 LaSalle-st., Room 10, basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE LOT, for either manufacturing or residence purposes, on Huron-st., between Market and Sedgwick, 117½ feet by 100 in depth, subject to building restrictions. Will sell for cash or on time to suit purchaser. Apply to owner, J. C. RICHBERG, Lind Block, corner of Randolph and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER of Thirty-fourth-st., 82x175, a fine lot for a block of residences; price only $100 per foot. Terms, one-seventh cash, balance in five years with 7 per cent interest. Also offered for this week. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OFFERED FOR A FEW DAYS AT 22 ft northwest corner Indiana and Thirty-fourth-st.
45 ft South Park-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 ft Calumet-av., southeast corner Twenty-ninth-st.
100 ft Indiana-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st.
C. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH, A DESIRable dwelling on Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; house new; 10 rooms; lot 50x170; price $20,000. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., EAST FRONT, between Thirty-seventh-st. and Thirty-eighth-st., on Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 50x125 or 25x125, east front. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, 10 rooms, on Indiana-av. between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fifth-st., east or west fronts, $300 to $500 per foot. H. H. HURLBUT, 84 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN HYDE PARK, near South Chicago. A great bargain for some one. J. M. CUTLER, Room 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new 2-story frame houses, with stable and basement; everything complete, $12,500 and $13,500 on easy terms. Inquire there, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—132x 200 feet on Twenty-second-st., between Canal and Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AM GOING TO EUROPE AND WANT to sell 70½ feet corner of Wentworth-av. and Valentine this week, just out of fire limits, at a bargain; a block of frame buildings put on this corner and rented will pay for lot in 6 months. Apply morning and evening at 486 Fulton-st., or 39 Davis-st., or between 10 and 12 o'clock at store 915½ West Lake-st. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—75 FEET ON INDIana-av., near Forty-seventh-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP BUILDING lots on Egan-av., South Park, and Oakwood Boulevards, and in the vicinity, at lowest market rates, and on the easiest terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, 100 feet on Stone-av., near Forty-fifth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & SAGE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT ON FORty-fifth-st., near Vincennes-av.; only $2,500; easy terms. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, CONGRESS, and Van Buren-sts.; also on Congress Park, only 2½ miles from the Court-House. Those lots are near the lake water, and are sold on very easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL & ELLIS, 181 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 140 FEET, corner of Stanton-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 93 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE GROVE LOTS NEAR HORNEcers, for $20 down, and $20 per month, without interest; must be required to build, and only a few left. GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE grove, lot 127 Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, 227 Egan-av., and 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN THE boulevards, a desirable cottage and lot, $2,250; also large lots for price. $3,500. Mrs. H. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTHWESTERN-AV., FRONTing Flournoy-st.; lowest price lot in block, $1,850. Apply morning and evening, at 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., 132 FEET, CORner Twenty-ninth-st.
On Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
On Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
On Michigan-av., 46 feet, corner Fifty-fourth-st.
On Michigan-av., 250 feet, corner Fifty-seventh-st.
On Michigan-av., 46 feet, near Monroe-st.
3 acres on State-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.
30 pieces by the acre to sell near South Chicago.
3 fine marble front houses on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. THOS. A. HILL, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 39 HONORE-ST., or will exchange for first class house in same neighborhood. Inquire 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST. A new and basement frame-house, lot 25x150; will be sold for what the lot is worth, if taken at once. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS LEFT ON LINCOLNav. at $22 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 2 Metropolitan Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 SOUTH Clark-st., cheap lots:
Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between Fort Wayne track and Wallace-st.
Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av.
Sampson-st., near Loomis; a bargain.
Harrison-st., near Hoyne.
Southwestern-av.; a chance to secure something fine.
Hamilton-av., lots for $1,300.

Lots on Hurlbut, Orchard, Burling, Lincoln-sts., and a large number in Sheffield's Addition.
You can obtain bargains in many of the above by calling soon.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHINGton-st., $10,000—60x125 ? 10-room dwelling, barn, &c., on Washington-st., near Hoyne.
$6,000—35x125 feet. 10-room new dwelling; south front on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne. $1,000 down, but very easy payments.
10-room brick dwelling. Modern improvements. 20x125 feet.
Lot on Green-st., near Monroe. Want an offer.
$8,000—30x126 feet. 12-room house on Green-st., between Washington and Madison.
$150 per foot—24x126, south front on Van Buren-st., near Honore. $600 down; balance easy.

FOR SALE—BY LINGLE & DARLOW, 129 DEARborn-st.
Northwest corner, 132x125, Prairie-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., $6,000; easy terms; cheapest piece of avenue property offered.
25x125 Warren-av., near Western-av., $1,500.
100x300 Woodlawn-av., Kenwood, choice building lot. House and lot, 8 rooms, Langley-av. and Forty-second-sts., $3,500; $600 cash, $2,000 in 5 years, balance to suit.
4 houses and lots, 12 rooms, near Oakwood depot, Hyde Park, $3,200 each; easy terms.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV.—30-FOOT LOT, EAST front, north of Thirty-second-st. $100 per foot. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOT ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Madison-st., 34x178 feet. Lot on northwest corner of Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av., 102x 100 ft. Lot on Monroe-st., near Peoria, 100x104 ft. Title indisputable. Apply for terms at 795 Wabash-av., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT FOR sale at 255 South Jefferson-st., at a bargain, if sold within one week. Call on the owner, D. C. GRABY, 74 West Madison-st. House vacant.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON WEST LAKE-ST., 50 south front, between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Five lots on West Lake-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. Two lots on Sheldon-st., east front, between Washington and Madison-sts. This property will be sold cheap, and on long time, by M. MAUGHAN, 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT AND 2-STORY COTtage, West Side; fine neighborhood. Bargain. Also, cottage and lot on North Side; only $2,000, monthly payments. FINLEY, 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH FINISHED BASEment, 300 Thirty-third-st.; 7 good rooms. This is a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., $14,500.
West Van Buren-st., $10,000; small payment.
Michigan-av., carriage taken first payment.
Prairie-av., good South Side lots taken. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTate Agent, 89 Clark-st., opposite Court-House:
130x180 feet corner Indiana-av. and Thirtieth-st.; a splendid building lot, at a bargain.
100x132 feet Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
100 feet Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet Evans-av., corner Forty-third-st.
125 feet Prairie-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick octagon front house, modern improvements, brick barn, on Park-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., $45 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FINE BRICK HOUSE AND lot, with all modern improvements, including range, new carpets; only $9,000. Inquire of F. LAWLER, on premises, 60 Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., or of REESE, WHITNEY & CO., 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND FAR BELOW ITS value, and on very easy terms if sold to-morrow: 10x 175 on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. Apply to M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, 100 FEET ON WAbash-av., just outside of fire limits. Want an offer. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED—SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., two-story frame store, east front, $8,500.
Prairie-av., 2-story and basement frame house, 9 room; will be sold cheap.
Michigan-av., 2-story-frame house, brick basement, east front; lot 82x132; $15,500.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD—NEW BEAUTIFUL dwelling-houses from $800 to $8,000, payable $120 to $400 yearly, or in monthly installments to suit purchaser. The lots are covered with fine growth of shade trees; the natural commanding position of the town is acknowledged to be fine by all who have visited it; the healthfulness of the home is not to be questioned, when so large number of Chicago's wealthiest men have made their home near 20 on all sides costing as high as $50,000, in location not excelling some I have by paying me as much yearly as you would pay for rent of some as fine. I offer as fine for horse-cars as these are by steam; you can have homested paid for 3 to 5 years, or lots will be sold and payment recovered in one day; no interest charged if you make full payment down. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st., Residence, Highwood.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Road, 21 miles from Chicago, in advancing ministers' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x125 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms. Ten dollars per month pay for The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCES FROM $5,000 to $25,000; building sites from $200 to $1,500 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs; laid out by a landscape gardener in the style of a park, with winding, shaded roadways, on a ridge of high grade; 30 miles of beautiful drives, elegant private residences, first-class hotels, offer unusual inducements to those seeking suburban homes. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 93 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $25 PER ACRE—80 ACRES, 17 miles south of Chicago, in Sec. 33, 36, 14. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 250 and 252 State-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT A GREAT BARGAIN—If Just outside of city limits, very near Central Park, on West Madison-st. Very choice for subdivision. Apply at once to ALFRED H. SMITH & CO., Real Estate Dealer, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—132 choice building lots near the depot. Price, $250 each; small cash payment, balance in monthly payments of 2 years, with the privilege of paying any time before maturity in sums of $10 or less, but not sell less than 5 lots at a time, or buy so many as the deed at any one person's losing. Accessible by six dummy trains each way daily on Chicago & Rock Island R.R. Title guaranteed perfect. Abstract furnished each purchaser. Chicago real estate is the best savings bank in which anyone can place their earnings. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS—ON monthly payments. $200, only two blocks from depot. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND lot, 80-acre farm, well improved, near Downer's Grove, on C., B. & Q. R. R., $80 per acre. T. E. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—SEVENTY-five acres in Sec. 19, of Cicero. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—25 ACRES adjacent to Morgan Park, and between the Rock Island and the Dummy Roads. Stations on each at this property. Will give a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 96 DEARborn-st.:
2 acres at Washington Heights.
100 feet on Noble-av., near Clark-st.
100 feet in Ravenswood, original town.
Will take brick in exchange for any of above.
5-story brick house on Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
Stone front on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.
Large brick on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Two-story frame, 179 Walnut-st.
50x150, Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.

FOR SALE—5¼ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK and Douglas Park boulevard, subdivided into 6 lots. One of the choicest pieces of property in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR THE NEXT 15 DAYS, WE WILL sell acres at North Evanston at the exceeding low price of $600 an acre; 1, 5, or 10 acres to suit; 20 acres offered at a bargain. Call on E. C. EGGLESTON, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FROM 1 TO 9 LOTS NEAR THE ROCK Island Car Shops. Very desirable. A rich bargain if taken soon. D. E. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL OFFER, AT A BARGAIN, 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glenece, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property. I can, in most homes come office to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. O. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston, or 152 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
10, 20, or 40 acres on C. & N.-W. Railroad, adjoining Clyde; will pay liberally to subdivide; only two miles from city limits.
160 acres S. W. ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 12, corner Hyman and Junction-ave.
80 acres corner Junction-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES ON FIFTY-NINTH-st., near Englewood, at $2,000 per acre; also lots in the grove north of Englewood, one block from station. Price, $250 per foot. J. SOUERBREY, 123 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 30 ACRES EIGHT BLOCKS from Irving Park, seven miles from Court-House, on easy terms if sold before June 1. J. SOUERBREY, 123 LaSalle-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, ON GRANT-AV. and Lake-st. for $300, including trees and sidewalks. Terms, $10, monthly payments, or $100 cash and $10 per month and 8 years. Come free of expense and see the improvements and inducements I am offering. ROBERT COMMONS, 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—35 LOTS, ALL OR PART, ON ASHland-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, at a bargain, for ½ cash. Address F 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 YEARS' TIME; CHOICE Hyde Park property; also, near South Side property, cheap. J. H. BISSELL, 49 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—55 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS near depot, fine trees on it, high land; offered as a great bargain; will sell 30 acres or 10 acres, divided by Prospect-av. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHABE, 143 LA SALLE-ST., first floor, Major Block:
A five-acre block near Northwestern Car Shops.
70 acres in blocks to suit, Sec. 1, 37, 12.
80 acres, Sec. 25, 37, 13.
80 acres, Sec. 5, 37, 12.
160 acres, Sec. 34, 37, 12.
70 acres, Sec. 31, 37, 13.
Can give bargains in the above property.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x60 ft., 18 rooms; all modern improvements; stable and other necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimball, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt, Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS residences, containing 10 and 12 rooms, all modern improvements; large or small lot; all kinds of fruit and strawberry; large asparagus beds. Cheap and on easy terms. W. LELAND, residence Hinsdale; leave every day on the 1:45 p.m. train for home. Office, 205 Dovetown-st. On Change from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRISWATERS, 82 South Clark-st., Room 14:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
16 acres in Sec. 27, 39, 12. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS, SUBDIVISION OF 320 acres, well improved, good, dry prairie land, adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 23 miles from Chicago; $65 per acre; 1, 2, and 3 years; 2 room cottage, $150 cash. J. EARLE, owner; office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement, 138 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CARshops of C. & N. W. R. R. and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, CHOICE 5-acre blocks, or 5 years' time to purchasers who will build immediately. An agreement will be made for the release of lots upon the payment of amount due on the part released. Only dummy trains each way, daily, leave the Grand Depot on Van Buren-st. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW, NEAT, AND thoroughly built cottage, $2,250, one-fourth cash, balance $20 per month. Save your rent and your own home. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP AND DEsirable lots on nearly every street and every part of this beautiful suburb. Second good bargains while you can. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE GROVE property on Michigan, Wabash, and Indiana-avs., in 40 or 160 foot lots, near station and South Park. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Eighty-fourth-st., just west of South Englewood, and within two blocks of depot; only one dummy railroad; one-fifth cash, and the balance as the end of three years, 8 per cent. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND HOUSES ON AtIantic and Baltic-sts., near Rock Island car-shops. Will do sold cheap and on easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ONLY A FEW LEFT of those beautiful lots close to station and Normal School, $1 a week, monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT CLYDE, ON C., B. & Q. R. R., close to station, church, and school; only $1,250 per acre. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR RENT AND SECURE A home at Englewood, all modern improvements, including furnace. No. 220 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 287 West Randolph-st. for terms.

FOR RENT—THE LOWER STORY OF THE COTtage, 1 room, with bath, corner Green and Tyler-sts., 6 rooms; possession June 1. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE ON ARNOLD-ST., SIX rooms, for $18 per month, in advance. Also, 2 rooms, 3 months' rent in advance; worth $25. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—A CHOICE RESIDENCE, LARGE BARN and grounds, on Prairie-av., north of Twentieth-st. Address V 85, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COTtage of 5 rooms on Wabash-av. until Nov. 1 or longer. Address P 54, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—NEW 6 ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, HALL, water, &c., good neighborhood, $23. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR RENT—FIVE HOUSES IN OAK PARK. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

FOR RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORner of Building and Dyke-sts., $30 per month, to one family only. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, Room 22.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF GROUND at Lawndale, with fruit, $40 per month. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front residence, 19 rooms, 1629 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 6, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED DWELLING to a small family. If desired, corner, with wife and servant, will take board in payment of rent. To secure an interview, address, with full name, V 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED MARBLE front residence on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., from June 1 to Nov. 1. Apply to A. J. AVERILL, 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOW TWO 3-STORY BUILDINGS ON IRving place, nice neighborhood; one of 9 rooms, $40; one of 5 rooms, $30. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 477 HUBBARD-ST., of 8 rooms, and large garden in complete order. W. WALLER, No. 2 238 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2-STORY FRAME, NOS. 29 and 30 on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av.; good repair; 10 rooms; choice neighborhood; reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, 324 WARREN-AV., $35; 2-story house, 117 South Hoyne-st., $24; 2-story house, 304 Washington-st., $36; 2-story house, 19 rooms, Walnut-st., $80. GEORGE D. PRASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, 129 Throop-st., $30 per month. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY HOUSE, NO. 708 WEST Madison-st., containing 7 rooms, with closet, water, and gas. Apply at 852 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-first-st. Inquire at 141 State-st.

TO RENT—THE BOARDING-HOUSE 220 AND 222 West Lake-st., containing 14 rooms; cheap rent, $60 per month. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING, NO. 8 NORTH Ada-st.; gas, water, 7 rooms. OMAR BUSHNELL, 120 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING OF 14 ROOMS; owner would like to occupy four or five of the rooms, and, to a suitable tenant, would pay liberally for heat of self and family. Address J B M, No. 10 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELlar house from boom, all modern improvements, including furnace. No. 220 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 287 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—THE LOWER STORY OF THE COTtage, 1 room, with bath, corner Green and Tyler-sts., 6 rooms; possession June 1. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

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TO RENT—HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF GROUND at Lawndale, with fruit, $40 per month. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BARN, NO. 379 North Clark-st.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to KNAUER & BRO., corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT OFFICES ON FIRST floor, with vaults, and two elegant unfurnished offices in second and third stories of building Nos. 56 and 58 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire W. G. RAYMER, Room No. 4, 56 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL —The four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 90 feet on Wells and 100 feet on Michigan. Will be leased. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, NO. 66 LAKE-ST., corner State. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 291 NORTH Clark-st. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ROOM AND BASEment, 118 West Lake-st. Call at 120 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 9 STATE-

LOUISIANA.

Senator Carpenter's Speech on the Situation in New Orleans.

The People of Louisiana Given Some Good Practical Advice.

Mr. Carpenter Reviews the Durell and Kellogg Usurpation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Despite the terrible weather, which completely flooded the streets, at least 2,000 people of all shades and politics assembled in Exhibition Hall to hear the address of Hon. Matt Carpenter, who had been requested by many citizens to speak on the political situation. On being introduced by Judge Howe, Senator Carpenter spoke substantially as follows:

Within the last week I have breathed the fragrant gales of the South, and for the first time seen this beautiful, teeming soil. I am proud to do so, and greet you as fellow-citizens. I am proud and happy of this. Your soil, climate, and facilities, I boast of, too, as mine. I sympathize with your sorrows [cheers], and I desire to say that I know you believe a mutual interchange of sentiment between the two sections will much conduce to the harmony of both; therefore, I will speak my mind on the subject. I trust that the gentlemen here—and you all think more of me than to suppose that I would do otherwise—entertain Southern sentiments, while I entertain sentiments that may be different, and that any real good may arise we must have a fair interchange between the two sections. Send your Southern speakers North gentlemen, and they will be heard in respect and silence; therefore, even if I speak in opposition to you, I ask your silence. The Mississippi River is the great road of the future. There are eleven States looking to it for communication to the sea. The Western States, who have not this, are endeavoring to obtain artificial water communication, but our great artery here will do away with them all. And we of the West believe that the acquisition of Louisiana to this Union was a great thing, not only for yourselves, but for ourselves, and, gentlemen, when the great war came, the West was moved amongst other things to keep this, and they were willing to ride in blood before this Mississippi Valley should become foreign soil. What does the Northern visitor see? A teeming soil, even in your swamps, your highways, and every foot of ground, and he sees your plantations deserted and mills abandoped by man, and coming here to this metropolis of the South, he finds all the energies of man checked. What is the cause of this? If a traveler could land on the shores of New England, barren and sterile, yet green and productive, every industry in full blast; and if he should travel on to the West, where forty years ago there was hardly a white man, but which is now covered with wealth, if he should go to Chicago and see its risen splendors, if he should see our people contended, our industries at work, and everything in peace and plenty; if he should see that comparatively unprofitable country, and should come to this garden of the world, this City of New Orleans, and see what you see every day, don't you think he would be astonished at it? Don't you think so? What would he say at the shriekings of despair of this people; of their desolation and ruin? And, now, gentlemen, let me say what I think are some of the causes of this, and suggest my views on the subject manfully. There is a great deal more about this than the mere question whether the Republicans or Democrats carried this State in the last election. This may be one of the causes, but, not the only one (applause). If I should ask any man had slavery been abolished, he would say "yes," and if he had been raised to equality etc., he would have said "yes." If I had asked whether any State would curtail these rights, he would say "no," but I want to know whether you have taken these facts to your heart. You must do this, and let it bear fruit in your lives. I must say here, gentlemen, that slavery here is not abolished. Slavery is the dominion of one race over another, and does that exist here? I know it does not in your mouths, but I feel convinced that in some definite manner it exists as it did twenty years ago. I was interviewed yesterday by a large number of colored men, and I learned there was a fear of the white man, indefinite yet existing, and they said they wanted protection. They are protected as much as I They are under the same laws, and they should not telegraph to Grant, but, as individual citizens, stand up for their rights. They are as much protected as I am, or any one. The law is open to all reached by the United States Government, but outside of this there is the law of self-defense. Now, don't let it be understood that I have come to stir a war of races. God forbid. But, since I have talked with the colored people, and I know that no such thing is contemplated by them, but what I say is this, that the right of self defense is the guarantee of every man. If a man comes to burn my house, I shoot him. You would do it as well as I; so should every man, and this is not confined to race, color, or conditions; and I appeal to the white race of Louisiana, when will the peace of this country be restored? Only when all understand this thing. It is believed at the North that a great many Southern men, young men, instead of leading the colored men here by the hand to mutually benefit each other, loaf around whiskey shops all day and employ themselves at night in shooting at negroes. When a man is compelled to do a thing, he does not do it with a good grace, and maybe, gentlemen this is the way with this people. The colored man has his civil rights, and let me tell you, gentlemen, nothing will ever prevent him from having them. You let the old issues die. Never mind them, but accept the new ones, and carry them out. [Applause.] Stop any lawlessness that exists. The negro has at least a right to live, and if he can't live one way he will another. Now, if you will take the colored man by the hand and act right towards him, and convince the Northern people of this, all will be well. [Enthusiastic applause.] Now, gentlemen, slavery having been abolished, you have lost its advantages, and have yet had time to take advantage of its abolishment. Your system of large plantations is a bad one. You must cut them up, under the present system of labor. If you do so, this tenantry becomes thrifty farmers. I do not know a man in the North who owns a thousand acres. Each man has a small farm, and he will give it his entire heart. There is not a man here but who will acknowledge this, but let them act on it. [Applause.] Now, would not the aggregate wealth of the country in ten years be greater for it? Just ask the question to yourselves.

Another idea of the North is, that it is not healthy for Northern men to come here, and I dare say some of those who have come are not very agreeable. [Loud cheers] Now, you must not judge the many by the few. We have got some clever men in the North. [Cheers]. They will fight for their own rights, and will protect others. You must not judge the many by the few. I had a friend who came here and made money, but that season was enough for him. For twelve months not a white man crossed his threshold. We are all carpet-baggers in Wisconsin, and we have a good State. We have an idea that it is good to have folks come, and we don't care where they come from. In fact, if we could not get them in any other way we would help them in. If Jefferson Davis, or any one else, come North we give him the hand of fellowship. We don't force him to leave because he is opposed to us, but we help him on. Now gentlemen, you have soil, climate, everything to back you, and the question is, "Are you going to sit still and see everything slipping away, or are you going to rise up, be enterprising, help yourselves, and be great?" You once set up a line and protected it by bayonets. This was overcome by the like, and why can't you consider the past as dead? If you are going to keep this up, the North and West must wait; but I tell you some day it will pass over, and the whole country will be one of universal peace and harmony.

Now of your own particular local political affairs. [Applause.] You had an election here last fall, or pretended you had one, and both Kellogg and McEnery claim to have been elected. This was held under the State laws. You had an Election law, which was in opposition to the Constitution; your law was unconstitutional, and, after all was fixed, you could not decide who was the Election Board. One had no returns. [Applause.] One had returns which were declared fraud, and another had returns which were, as you think, legal, and by which McEnery was declared elected. To decide these, the United States Court took the matter in hand out of the State Courts, and attempted to settle the question. If this could be done constitutionally, a mere Judge could any time turn over a State. [Applause.] The McEnery men did not believe in this. There were two Legislatures, and consequently two Senators,—Messrs. Ray and McMillan. We took up both of these cases and made a full inquiry. We wanted to hear from everybody, and everybody was heard, and the Committee was satisfied that, if the election had really elected anybody, McEnery was elected. [Immense enthusiasm and applause.] But we were not well satisfied of this, and that is what is the matter. If the returns were truthful, McEnery was elected, but as the case was presented to us we were satisfied that the election was not fairly held. The question then was, what could be done. Kellogg was not elected at all, and McEnery was elected, if at all, by fraud. The logical course, then, seemed to us, that there had been no election. We knew not how to settle the question. We, therefore, said the only way to do it was to send it to the people, and have a new election. (Applause.) We were all States Rights men. I have been one and will always be. Therefore, the United States Government could not give this State a Government, and then the only way for us to do was to leave it to the people themselves. But Mr. Morton said we had no right to interfere with what had already been done, and the election bill was defeated. The question again arises, "What is to be done?" I think Congress should settle the matter. Now, can there be an honest election in Louisiana? I don't know but Congress will establish a government some way, and if there cannot be an honest government established, Congress will give her a Territorial one. If the people refuse to recognize a State government, Congress will have to give them one.

Now, to my colored friends—They are, they say, afraid to vote. Well, if they are from cause, then a government will have to be furnished which will allow them to vote, and, gentlemen, if the Kellogg Government cannot show that the election returns were fraudulent, I believe Congress will order a new election and put him out. [Applause.] What you must do in the meantime is this: As the President must see the laws are executed he must under the decree of the United States Courts support the Kellogg Government, and you cannot help yourselves. That Durell's conduct was outrageous, I have not a doubt, [applause] but Gen. Grant must support him under the law, until Congress settles the matter. But you must keep the peace until this outrageous conduct of Durell is set aside. It is not Kellogg that governs the State; it is not Grant, but the law, and to it you must submit. Congress will doubtless correct it, and I pray you, gentlemen, for God's sake, do not injure your cause by any disturbance, and I feel convinced you will be set right.

Turn your attention to your trades and commercial enterprises. There is Mexico below you teeming with wealth, and open before you. There are the West India Islands, all for us, if we do not allow Europe to steal our trade. Spain is committing the outrages on our trade with Cuba, but we will in the end secure it. With these there is the North on the West imploring you, for God's sake, to do something. Why don't you let politics alone? Attend to your business. [Loud cheers.] The nation is waiting for you, and I implore you, set your house in order that we may be with you." [Cheers.]

The audience then adjourned with three cheers for "Senator Carpenter, the orator of the West." He then returned, and stated that he had not voted to defeat the election bill in Congress, as reported, which announcement was received with loud applause. The assembly then dispersed.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Baltimore —Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—In refusing, to-day, to approve the plan of a Central Treasury for all Boards of the Church, the Assembly apparently committed itself to an anomalous policy. Two financial systems are to be maintained,—that of one treasury and that of several district treasuries, the churches to have option of sending contributions either to the Central Committee or to the Special Board. This was the arrangement last year when the Central Treasury scheme was yet an experiment. Now its friends argue the Church should approve either one system or the other, and not undertake to pay the costs of both.

There are yet to be considered plans for consolidating the bonds, and some of these may cause a reconsideration of to-day's action.

A reconsideration of the centennial matter was moved this morning, and lacked only ten votes of the required two-thirds. It is still the purpose of its opponents to defeat or modify the essential provisions. Herrick Johnson, of Philadelphia, who was yesterday a strenuous advocate of the project, said this morning that he regretted its approval. A reconsideration would undoubtedly have been ordered but for the sharp parliamentary practice by which debate was cut short. Southern men are much chagrined, but not disheartened, and hope to reach the question in another day.

It was said to-day that the Assembly has a vast amount of business to transact. Less than half the standing committees have reported, and that on Bills and Overtures has propositions to submit which require careful consideration, and cannot be properly disposed of in less than three days. The adjournment will probably occur on Wednesday, next week.

This evening the Committee on Home Missions reported facts of general interest already sent THE TRIBUNE. The reason for designating St. Louis as the place of next meeting is said to be that efforts are now making to conciliate a small faction of the Church in Missouri, known as "Declaration and Testimony." It is hoped these will be successful, and that the reunion will be celebrated at the meeting of the next Assembly. The "Declaration and Testimony" Church has 10,000 members.

This evening the Committee of Arrangements reported that a personal friend of President Grant had inquired if he would receive the Assembly, and if so, what time would be convenient. An answer was returned that the President would be pleased to see the representative body of the Presbyterian Church on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Assembly agreed to postpone its regular business, and accept the invitation.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church continued its session this morning, and resolved that the next General Assembly shall convene in the First Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, and that the "sessions" of the churches of St. Louis shall be a Committee of Arrangements. Unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, and the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Benevolence and Finance was resumed. That particular feature of the report which has given rise to such protracted discussion is that it proposes a radical change in the benevolent and financial system of the Presbyterian Church, in creating a permanent Central Financial Committee, who shall receive all benevolent contributions and pay out or distribute the same to the several Boards, who have heretofore each levied and distributed them according to the direction of the donors, or proportionally, according to the sum determined to be raised by the Board. It also proposes to dispense with all paid Treasurers of the Board.

The Secretaries of the various Boards were requested to give their views of the scheme for a grand Central Treasury, each being restricted to ten minutes.

Dr. Kendall and Dr. Dickson, of the Board of Home Missions; Dr. Ellenwood and Dr. Lowaris, of the Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Hall, of the Committee on Ministerial Relief; Dr. Spear, of the Board of Education; Dr. Jacobus, of the Committee on Sustentation; and Dr. McClelland, of the Committee on Freedmen, severally addressed the Assembly. A majority of them decidedly opposed the proposed change. After the Secretaries had spoken, the debate became general, and continued almost without intermission till noon, when a recess was taken. During the session, a telegram of fraternal greeting was received from the Association of United Brethren, in session at Dayton, Ohio, which was received with manifestations of approbation and good will, and the Moderator was directed to reply.

Dr. Smith, from the Committee of Arrangements, submitted a statement in regard to the proposed excursion to Annapolis and Washington. The Assembly decided to visit Annapolis on Monday next, where they will be received by Gov. Whyte, and Washington, including a call upon the President, on the Wednesday following.

After recess the discussion was resumed on "Benevolence and Finance," and finally the report was voted on seriatim, and, with a few unimportant amendments, the principal one giving the churches permission to contribute through the permanent Committee on Benevolence and Finance, or directly to the Board, was adopted.

The subject of the publication of a free periodical was referred to a committee. The matter of confining the claims of the two churches at Jacksonville, Fla., was disposed of by directing the Board of Church Erection to appropriate $1,000 to reimburse the church at Jacksonville, and allowing an appeal to the Northern churches for $5,000.

At the evening session the programme of going to Washington was changed to Thursday of this week.

A resolution that baptism, as administered in the Catholic and all other unevangelical churches, is not Christian baptism, was tabled.

To-morrow, from 12 to 2 o'clock, is set apart for hearing foreign missionaries, and the night session for hearing the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Presbyterian Church, South.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 20.—The Presbyterian Assembly met at 9 o'clock. After routine business, Elder Perkins, of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the conflict between the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee in relation to the Kennedy and Parks funds, being absent till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and the papers in relation to the matter be printed. The Rev. Mr. Bowman called up the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which had been tabled. The Rev. Mr. Welsh moved to amend the report by adding the name of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to the Committee provided for by the report, in relation to bettering the friendly relations between the synod of the Reformed Church and the Assembly. Carried. Dr. Brown was in sympathy with the matter, and desired to see it thoroughly investigated. The Rev. Mr. Buest moved the adoption of the report, and said the paper seemed to be a step in the right direction. The report was unanimously adopted by the Assembly by a rising vote. On motion, Dr. J. R. Wilson offered up a fervent prayer on the happy result just attained.

The Rev. P. H. Martin; of the Committee on the Endowment Fund, to whom was referred a memorial in relation to the Committee on Publication, made a report. It was in relation to the Presbyterian printing-house in Richmond, Va., which is to cost $50,000, and on which $13,000 have been paid. The balance must be paid by the 1st of January, 1873, and approves the action of the Publication Committee. The report was received and made the second order of the day for to-morrow. On motion the records of the Synods of Nashville, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Arkansas were approved.

The Rev. Mr. Smoot read the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, appointing delegates to the various bodies as follows: Synod of Missouri, D. R. Welch, D. D.; William Dinwiddie; Cumberland Presbyterian, J. W. Pugh, L. H. Blanton; Reform Church in America, E. Baird, D. D., L. H. Blanton; Associate Reformed Church, L. C. Voss, Joseph Bardwell;

The Assembly proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, on overtures from the Cossayuqua Hills, and overtures from the Presbytery of Muhlenberg, recommending licentiates to practice five years in the Presbytery before settling in regular pastoral charge. The Committee recommend that the request be denied. The Rev. Mr. Wholey thought this was a matter which did not belong to the Assembly, but should be settled in the Presbytery. The Rev. Mr. Adams moved the previous question, which was agreed to, and the amendment that the Assembly enjoin the Presbyteries to urge their licentiates to labor two years before settling. The amendment was lost, and the original report, that the overture be rejected, adopted. Elder Rothcock, of the Auditing Committee, made a report, which was read and approved. Dr. Wilson read a gentle reminder in regard to the importance of collecting assessments in Presbyteries. The Rev. Mr. Voss, of the Committee on Evangelical Labor, made a report, which was received, but discussion was postponed. The Rev. Mr. Bowman requested that the time for holding the next Synod of Memphis be changed from the 29th of October to the 2d. The question was referred.

The Assembly proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business, being the report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, a portion of which had been mislaid when the report was before the house. The portion of the report not before the Assembly was read by Dr. Brown. The report was approved. Various mission expenses were recommended, among them the procuring of pious women as missionaries. On motion, the report was adopted. The unfinished business of the morning, the report of the Committee on Evangelical Labor, was taken up. The Rev. Mr. Bowman moved to amend the report by inserting the word "Missionary" in the caption of the report. Carried. After other amendments, the report was adopted. Dr. Brown introduced a resolution that the Committee on Systematic Benevolence be composed of the Chairmen of the Committees on Bills and Overtures, Theological Seminaries, Sustentation, Foreign Missions, Publication, Education, Evangelistic Labor, and Schools. Dr. Bowman moved that the Committee be composed of members of the Committees, and not the Chairmen.

Dr. Wilson read a communication from the Scotch delegates, stating the reason of their non-attendance, in which they regretted the Assembly met so far away as Little Rock. They extended their Christian congratulations to the Assembly. Dr. Brown moved the letter be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Carried. The Rev. Mr. Smoot read the report of Assembly Delegate John S. Grasty, D. D., to the last Missouri Synod. The report was adopted, and the diligence of the delegate commended.

An effort was made to withdraw one of the reports in relation to the difference between the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee on the Kennedy and Parks funds. After prayer by Rev. Allen Wright, at 3:35 the Assembly adjourned until 8 p. m.

The United Brethren.

DAYTON, O., May 20.—The fifth day's session of the General Conference of the United Brethren Church convened at the usual hour, Bishop Glossbrenner in the chair. The report of the Committee on Missions was received and disposed of. This slightly changes the boundaries of several missions, and unites the Iowa and North Iowa Conference, subject to their option at their next annual mission. Telegrams sending greetings were exchanged with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session in Baltimore, Md. Adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Baptist National Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—The Baptist National Convention referred the questions as to aiding colleges and as to the propriety of a Centennial Celebration in 1876, suggested by the Executive Committee of the Educational Commission, to a special committee to report at a subsequent meeting, and adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Confession of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Hallahan, condemned to death, June 13, for the murder of Mrs. Lampley, has made a confession of his guilt, implicating Nicholson as his instigator and accomplice. Hallahan has no objection to die, but says he wants company on the gallows. He avers that he choked the old lady while Nicholson struck her the death blow. Robbery, as was well known, was the inciting cause of the crime. Nicholson is not yet sentenced, the case having gone to the Court of Appeals on exceptions.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—Gov. Dix sent to the Assembly to-night his veto of the Local Prohibition bill, and his veto was sustained.

Gov. Dix objects to the Local Option bill on the ground that it restricts the freenom of choice of communities, and compels them to either permit the sale of ardent spirits or prohibit the sale of lighter beverages; and also because no limits are specified to the number who may engage in the traffic. He favors local option, but not in the restricted sense which this bill provides.

Three Men Drowned.

HALIFAX, May 20.—An accident occurred at White Haven, Guysboro County, on the 13th inst. Three men from the American schooner Mary A. Taylor left the vessel at daylight, to go shooting. It is supposed that they capsized in the breakers, as hats and coats were picked up. The bodies have not been recovered.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, May 20.—Arrived out, steamships Ismalia, Victoria, Abyssynia, Franklin, Egypt, Rhine, and City of Montreal, from New York, and the Prussia, from Quebec.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Arrived, the steamships Silesia from Hamburg, Ville de Paris from Brest, and France and Java from Liverpool.

Mysterious Disappearance.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 20.—A special reports that Lyman Utter, a merchant of Litchfield, Montgomery County, Ill., left his home a few weeks ago to go to Cincinnati, with a considerable amount of money on his person. The whole county has been scoured, but no trace of him could be found. It is believed that he has been murdered and his body concealed. He was a well-known merchant of Southern Illinois.

ON THE RAIL.

The Congressional Excursionists Arrive at Galveston—A Hearty Reception—A Specimen Frontiersman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALVESTON, May 20.—The excursionists completed their trip at 10 o'clock to-night. The city will expend $20,000 to fete them. In return, they expect to get $8,000,000 to build up a first-class port, available for ocean steamers. The artillery fired a salute as the train arrived. An immense concourse was assembled to bid them welcome Many assurances were given on both sides that the past should be forgotten, and that the Federal Government should legislate for all sections alike. Owing to the crush and confusion, the programme of reception and orations was not carried out. The party will get through here as quickly possible, as all are in haste to see the route of the proposed Fort St. Philip Canal and the Mississippi works, this being really the great object in the minds of the Congressmen. I shall be able to communicate on good authority the general conclusions at which the Congressmen shall have arrived on Friday. It is sufficient to say, at present, that they will set their faces against loading the Mississippi project with any other schemes.

A singular occurrence happened-to-day south of Dallas, where we stopped to take wood. A Texan, mounted on a mustang, came suddenly galloping out of the woods toward us. When he neared the cars he shouted to the driver to hold on, as he wanted to search the train for a murderer. The thing was so sudden that scarcely any one noticed it. When he shouted these words he was directly in front of the door near which your correspondent was sitting, and as he scrambled ferociously on board, the latter observed that he had a navy revolver in his right hand, behind his hip, holding it downwards, with his finger on the trigger. He passed quickly to the other end, and the train at that instant moving, he jumped off, peering eagerly into the windows as the train passed. He was a wild figure, standing, revolver in hand, scowling after us as we left. Nobody knows what his true object was. The laborers said that a man was murdered in that district a few nights before, and that this man's sister had been outraged. Either case might justify this curious intrusion.

The programme here will be hurried through with all decorous haste, and we shall next and finally be heard from at New Orleans, when the party will immediately break up.

THE DOCTORS.

Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 20.—The State Medical Society convened in Durley Hall to-day at half-past 10 o'clock. About fifty delegates were present, and to-night at least three times that number are in the city. Chicago is represented by Drs. T. M. Wilder, C. W. Chaffee, T. D. Fitch, J. H. Hutchison, W. B. Quinn, F. H. Davis, E. L. Holmes, and Prof. Andrews. The Convention was addressed in an eloquent speech of welcome by Dr. Thomas F. Worrell in behalf of the County Society; by Gen. J. J. Bloomfield for the city, and J. A. Jackman for the Board of Education. Responses were make by Dr. Andrews, Dr. W. P. Pierce, of Lemont, and Dr. McArthur, of Rockford. The Hon. Hamilton Spencer, in behalf of the Bar, addressed a few words to the Convention, and was responded to by Dr. Culver of Greenville. The names of delegates were handed in, after which the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

In the afternoon, Dr. White, of Bloomington, read a report for the Committee on Surgery, which, after some discussion, was adopted. Dr. Hamilton, of Kane, read a supplemental report on fractures, which was adopted after some discussion.

Dr. Keith, of New York, spoke a few words in favor of cosmaline, the new surgical dressing. Dr. Fitch, of Chicago, read a paper written by Dr. Holz, also of Chicago, on the use of strychnine in diseases of the eye. Dr. Holmes, of Chicago, read a report on tumors of the eye, which was adopted. Dr. Allen, of St. Louis, delivered a lecture in the evening to a large assemblage. The members of the Convention will visit the institutions of this city and Normal, to-morrow.

SPORTING.

Pigeon-Shooting — Base-Ball — Boating.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 20.—The ten-bird handicap sweepstake shooting-match, this afternoon, between Capt. Bogardus, Miles L. Johnson, P. W. Bentley, and Kleinman, was won by Bogardus. The score stood: Bogardus, 9; Kleinman, 7; Bentley, 4; Johnson, 3. Bentley was handicapped at twenty-five yards, the others at thirty. A five-bird match between Johnson and Kleinman stood: Johnson, 1; Kleinman, 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Maurice Daly has replied to Garnier's challenge, accepting it on condition that the game be played before the 1st prox., or after the tournament. Garnier wishes to play between the 5th and 16th prox. It is thought, however, that the difference can be amicably adjusted.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Base ball—Philadelphias, 6; Resolutes, 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—Orchard-Lake Hotel, near Pontiac, was opened to-day for the present season with a regatta sport, which was attended by the boat-clubs of this city. The principa race was a sweepstake for which competitors were Allegan and Excelsior of Excelsior Boat Club, of Detroit; Hardee of the Detroit Boat Club, Mr. Goodsell, of the Orchard Lake Club. The race, a mile and return, was easily won by Excelsior in about 17 minutes.

The race for four-oared boats was easily won by "Dream," of the Detroit Club.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Gov. Booth, at the request of many citizens of Yreka, conferred with Gen. Schofield with reference to the propriety of raising a company of sharpshooters and scouts to fight the Modocs, and for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of settlers in the extreme northern portion of this State. Gen. Schofield received the proposition favorably.

To-day Gov. Booth received a letter from the General informing him that the services of a company of volunteers to the number of fifty will be accepted on following terms: Find their own arms, ammunition, the Government to furnish rations; the company when organized to report for service to Gen. Davis' headquarters, at the lava-bed. In accordance with this decision, Adjt. Foote addressed a letter to J. C. Burgess, of Yreka, authorizing him to raise such a company. The company so raised will be organized and accepted as a part of the National Guard. Its officers will be duly commissioned by the Governor.

Great Struggle for Coal Lands.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A great struggle is said to be prevailing in Shamokin, Penn., for the possession of over 10,000 acres of land in the anthracite coal regions, valued at $20,000,000. One party has burned three houses which the other side had erected, and retaliation is now threatened. O. H. Wheeler, of New York, represents one side, and the Reading Railroad Company the other.

The Dixon Disaster.

DIXON, May 20.—Two more of those who were injured by the bridge disaster, Mrs. Wilcox and the eldest daughter of E. B. Barker, cannot long survive. Mrs. Cheney and Charles Murray, the Station Agent of the Northwestern Railroad, are slowly improving.

Agricultural Items.

St. LOUIS, May 20.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Austin, Texas, says that grasshoppers, in innumerable numbers, have made their appearance in that State, and are laying waste all vegetation. In some localities they have entirely destroyed the corn, consuming it down to a level with the ground. They seem to be moving northward, and it is feared that Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska will be visited.

The *Democrat* this morning publishes a large batch of correspondence from all parts of Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kansas, and Iowa, which predicts a large and excellent wheat crop, but short crops of oats and corn.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—The reports of the condition of the cotton crop throughout this section are very discouraging. Owing to the backward spring and cool rains, a bad stand was had, and the hard-beating rains during the past week are beating down the plants, added to which the caterpillars have made their appearance in immense numbers, and are destroying both cotton and corn, causing great despondency.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 20.—In a conversation to-day with prominent agriculturists from the southern part of this State, they reported the winter wheat in fair condition, with the prospects of a heavy crop. Oats and spring wheat throughout this section are not so extensively sown as last year. Corn is pretty well all planted, and is standing well. Altogether the crop prospects are encouraging.

STREET-CAR ACCIDENTS.

Two serious street-car accidents occurred yesterday afternoon, causing the instant death of one little boy and the probable death of another. The first of these occurred at half-past 1, at the corner of Archer avenue and Twenty-second street. A little boy 3 years old, named Willie Tucker, in attempting to cross the street in front of car No. 1, was overtaken and knocked underneath the front wheels. The fleshy part of his right thigh was torn off, and the bone was fractured before the horses could be stopped. He was taken to the County Hospital, where the physicians decided that amputation would be necessary. The little fellow was so low at a late hour last night that it was believed he would die. His parents reside at No. 78 Purple street.

The second accident occurred at 6 o'clock, on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street. A little boy, 6 years old, named Albert Nelson, whose parents reside at No. 51 Dixon street, in attempting to steal a ride on car No. 61, of the Milwaukee avenue line, fell beneath the front wheels, which passed over his head, instantly killing him. The driver, William Schele, was arrested, and locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A meeting of the General Committee of Arrangements for the English banquet, to be held at the Sherman House on Friday evening, Queen Victoria's birthday, was held at Charley Kern's last evening. The Committee on Banquet reported that five toasts had been agreed upon. The Committee on Finance reported that 135 tickets had been disposed of. The Committee on Programme reported a programme. All the reports were concurred in, and the meeting adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

This morning at 1 o'clock Officers Meehave and Mitchell discovered fire in an ash-barrel in front of No 96 Market street. They quickly extinguished it. But for the discovery the result would have been serious.

The Superintendent of Police yesterday issued printed circulars to the force, containing the text of the law relative to cruelty to animals, and an order directing every officer to carry out its provisions. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will, by this order, receive valuable assistance.

Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, the steam barge McGrath ran into the Lake street bridge. The mainmast of the barge was broken off, and an omnibus of the Lumberman's line, which was just going off the bridge, was somewhat damaged.

Attempt to Wreck a Railroad Train.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A passenger reports that about 1:15 this afternoon an attempt was made to wreck the express train on the New York Central Railroad, due at Albany at 1:30 p. m. The train was running at high speed, when the engineer discovered a tie placed across the track. The locomotive struck the tie and threw it clear of the track. The train was stopped, and the track examined and found all right.

Who Fired at Gov. Kellogg?

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Melvin M. Cohen, an attache of the *Picayune*, was arrested to-day, charged with shooting at William Pitt Kellogg, on May 7, with the intention of killing him. He was bailed in $5,000. It is well known that Cohen was on Camp street when the shot was fired on Magazine street.

Convention of Civil Engineers.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—A number of distinguished civil engineers of the country arrived at the Galt House this evening. More are expected in the morning. They are members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which meets here to-morrow.

A Large Verdict.

ALBANY, May 20.—In the Circuit Court, to-day, the jury, under direction of Judge Danforth, returned a verdict of $554,062 in favor of the people and against Thomas G. Fields, for money paid Fields as claims of firemen. A stay of proceedings was granted for twenty days.

The Labor Question.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Two hundred teamsters, employed in the bridge tunnel excavation, struck to-day for an increase of wages.

DEATHS.

McINTOSH—On Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. G. Jones, 779 Butterfield-st., William Neade, son of the late Rev. A. and Fannie McIntosh, aged 24 years, 8 months, 11 days.

"He sleeps in Jesus, blessed sleep."

Funeral from above residence, to Quinn Chapel, Wednesday, 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of deceased and family are cordially invited to attend.

FOSTER—At the residence of his brother, Dr. A. H. Foster, on May 20, Myron F. Foster, aged 23 years.

Eaton (N. H.) papers please copy.

GAGE—May 20, Mrs. M. Gage, formerly widow of Gideon M. Jackson, aged 54 years.

Funeral on Thursday, May 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., from her late residence, No. 1491 Wabash-av., for carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MORRIS—In this city, May 19, Jennie Belzer, wife of George Morris, aged 23 years.

The remains will be taken to Peru, Ind., for interment.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 25 Johnson-place, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., two blocks west of Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. SHOLZ, MANUFACTURER OF RAG-CARPETS, corner Mohawk and Menominee-sts. Custom work promptly attended to. Carpets for sale.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, diamonds, silver, and all kinds of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 209 East Madison-st.

COLONY—ALL WISHING TO GO WEST CAN DO so with the A. & N. Colony, at trifling expense; healthy climate; rich soil; no irrigation; best chance settlers will ever have to secure free homes. 109 Madison-st., No. 3.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND anything of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 201 State-st.

INVENTORS, CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 128 South Clark-st., want to exchange a manufacturing business for a patent right or real estate.

MRS. RANDAZZO, LATE OF ALBANY, N. Y., begs leave to inform the ladies of Chicago that she is prepared to color ladies' faded switches (by an entirely new process) any shade, from a light brown to a deep black. Warranted not to fade sooner than the natural color. Depot, 131 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

TROY LAUNDRY, 73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Madison. Family washing made a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of charge. G. WILLSEY, Proprietor.

THE STOCK OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS OF THE late HENRY PHILLIPS, 427 State-st., still continues for sale.

TWO CONTRACTORS WANT TO BUILD A BLOCK of dwellings, costing $30,000, will pay half cash and balance in suburban lands. Address X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO CORrespond, with a view to manufacturing agricultural implements, or to starting any legitimate manufacturing business in this city; native timber for chairs; good railroad communication in all directions, and a first-class market at our doors; a No. 1 point for a starch factory. Address GEORGE A. BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary Glenwood Manufacturers' Association, Glenwood, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD MILCH GOAT CHEAP FOR cash; no fancy prices wanted. 56 Foster-st., off Harrison-st.

WANTED—AN ICE-BOX. APPLY AT NO. 56 North Clark-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock, Wednesday.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE, handsome table and cover, almost new, price $50. 7 East Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons buying Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 191 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made it reversible. The Florence office of Chicago is the instance to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SMART & CO., General Agents, 152 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & PLANNERY, City Agents, office 135 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF HORSES, would invite buyers to call and select; every horse guaranteed as sold. Room at 10 o'clock for seventy-five good horses. Won't some man, or his wife, call to-day and buy a No. 1 pair of mules, at 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ROCKAWAYS, RAcouches, jump-seats, slide-seats, and buggies; low prices. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. S. HILL.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING YOUNG HORSES that he would like trained to double and single harness and saddle by a responsible party in the city, address V N, Tribune office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, &c., of most approved styles, at low prices. 229 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—TWO DRAFT HORSES, TWO EXpress horses, one buggy horse; would exchange latter for smaller horse, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs. Apply at coal office, 138 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF HORSES; CAN TROT IN 3 minutes; good saddle pony; single horse, can tr